

Historic, Archive Document

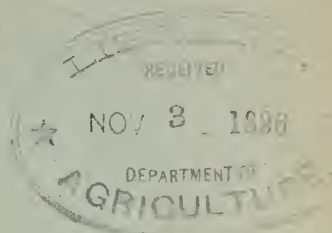
Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

The Only Agricultural Magazine Published in Maryland.

50 CENTS A YEAR.

OCTOBER 1896.

5 CENTS A COPY.



Maryland

Farmer

OUR 33rd YEAR.

FARMER PUBLISHING CO.
210 E. LEXINGTON ST.
BALTIMORE, MD.

BAUGH & SONS COMPANY

—MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS—

Animal Bone Fertilizers, Peruvian Guano and
Agricultural Chemicals.

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF

Baugh's Warranted Pure Raw Bone Meal,

(Which we guarantee to be free from all adulterations under the forfeiture of bill.)

Baugh's Pure Dissolved Animal Bone.

Baugh's Raw Bone Super-Phosphate.

Baugh's Animal Bone Fertilizers

For Truck, Tobacco, Potatoes, Corn, &c.

We are selling at reduced prices, FOR CASH.

No. 1 Peruvian Guano

(Containing 10 per cent of Ammonia)

Six Per Cent. Peruvian Guano,

High Grade Dissolved S. C. Rock,

Sulphate of Ammonia,

Nitrate of Soda,

Fine Ground Dried Fish,


Bone Tankage,


Muriate of Potash,

Genuine German Kainit,

Pure Nova Scotia Land Plaster and

Agricultural Chemicals.

 Special Brands of any desired Analysis, or by any Formula, made to order.

 We are offering special inducements to cash buyers.

 Prices furnished on application. Address:

BAUGH & SONS CO.

412 E. Lombard St., Baltimore, Md.

Dickson's Wharf, Norfolk, Va.

WM V. WILSON, Jr. & CO. LUMBER.

Office: 501 East Falls Avenue,

YARDS { Eastern and East Falls Avenue.
Eastern Avenue and Union Dock.

BALTIMORE, M.D., U.S.A.

Long distance Telephone No. 1238.

Lumber delivered to any point. Estimates carefully given.

THE MARYLAND FARMER,

DEVOTED TO

Agriculture, Horticulture, Live Stock and Rural Economy.

Farmers' **AND** Planters' Guide

TO THE BUSINESS HOUSES OF BALTIMORE.

ALL FOR THE GARDEN.

THE JOHN BOLGIANO CO., 21 East Lombard Street, 3 doors west of Light. Seeds of all kinds.

AGRICULTURISTS DINING ROOM.

The best of meats and vegetables properly cooked served to ladies and gentlemen at 414 North Calvert Street, near N. C. R. R. Station. Tables reserved for ladies. Everything clean and attractive. One half spring chicken dinner 20 cents. Charles F. Winters, proprietor.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

RAWLING'S FARM IMPLEMENT CO., 209 S. Charles St. Studebaker Steel Skein. Farm Wagons, Street Sprinklers, Road Carts Bissell Chilled Plows, Hoosier, and McSherry Grain Drills, Hocking Valley Ensilage and Feed Cutters, Disc and Spring tooth Harrows Bee Hive supplies, Etc. Write for illustrated Catalogue. Dain Safety Corn Cutter.

ATTORNEYS.

ARTHUR M. EASTER, Attorney & Counselor at law, 403 Fidelity Building, Charles & Lexington Sts. Corporation, Real Estate, and Mercantile Law given special attention. Counsel for Mutual Protective Building and Loan Association"; "The Peoples Building Assoc ation"; "Central State Saving & Loan Association," German spoken in this office.

AGENTS FOR REAL ESTATE

GEO. W. LINDSAY & SONS, Real Estate Agents, 112 N. Paca street, Baltimore, Md. Special attention to the collection of house and ground rents. Loans negotiated,

UNION REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE, 505 Law Building, Baltimore, Md. City and country property bought and sold. It costs you nothing to list your property for sale with us. If you want to buy or borrow it costs you nothing to list your wants. Write us what you want and we will give you prompt service.

ANNUNCIATORS FOR HEN-HOUSES.

THE ZAMOISKI-PALMER ELEC. CO., No. 208 East Baltimore St., Baltimore, Md., make a specialty of wiring for the protection of barns, hen-houses, and other outbuildings, so that the opening of any door or gate at night, sounds an alarm in the house and shows where the trouble is.

BOILER CLEANSING COMPOUND.

HENRY W. LORD, No. 214 S. Sharp St. Baltimore, Md. Sole Agent for Lord's Boiler Compound. Removes and prevents scale and corrosion. Neutralizes acid, Sulphur and mineral waters. Satisfaction Guaranteed. I employ no Agents, preferring to allow a liberal discount to my patrons.

BOILERS, ENGINES, PUMPS, &c.

E. J. CODD CO., Engine, Machine, Boiler Builders and Millwrights, 700 to 708 S. Caroline St., Baltimore, Md., Builders of Stationary and Marine Boilers, Stills, Tanks, Agitators, Kettles, &c., Stationary and Marine Engines, Fertilizing Mills, Steam Dredgers, Tug Boats, &c. Prompt attention given to Steamship, Mill and other Repairs. Pipe Fitting, Iron and Brass Castings made to order.

THOS. C. BASSHOR & CO., 28 Light St. Manufacturers and Dealers in Boilers, Engines, Pumps, &c. Wrought Iron Pipes, Steam Fittings, Brass Work, Steam and Water Heating.

WALLACE STEBBINS, 111 East German St. Manufacturers and Dealers in Boilers, Engines, Pumps, etc. Wrought Iron Pipes, Steam Fittings and Brass Work.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

CARROLL & TOWERS, Members Corn and Flour Exchange, (Successors to J. H. Coulbourn & Co.) Wholesale Commission Merchants, Grain, Hay, Stock, Butter, Eggs, Poultry, Wool, &c. The old stand 123 S. Charles St., Balto. Md. Reference: Continental National Bank. Consignments solicited.

CHIROPODISTS.

Dr. T. BROWNE, Surgeon Chiropodist, Corns, Bunions, Club and Inverted Nails, removed without pain. Manicuring 25c. Hours: 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Sundays: 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. 307 N. Charles Street. Baltimore, Md. Ladies' or gentlemen treated.

FERTILIZERS.

EXCELSIOR GUANO CO., F. A. Lucchesi, (late of J. J. Turner,) proprietor, 302 and 304 Spears Wharf. Manufacturers of "Excelsior" and Ammoniated Bone Super Phosphate. Suitable for all crops.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, &c.

J. F. ROHLEDER, Furniture, Carpets, Clocks, Window Shades, Picture Frames, &c. 1034 Light Street, near Cross St. Market. Repairs done at shortest notice. Baltimore, Md.

LIQUOR DEALERS.

S. STANSBERG, Importer and Wholesale Liquor Dealer, S. W. Cor. Pratt and Sharp Sts. Family trade solicited.

LUMBER.

L. A. PAGE, 34 East Lee St, near Light St wharf, dealer in Hard Wood and Building Lumber, Sash, Doors, Blinds, &c.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

THEO. SIMON & BRO., 427 W. Pratt Street, have a full stock of Summer Clothes to select from. Fit guaranteed.

HENRY BOHNE, Merchant tailor, Removed from 10 W. Fayette St., to No. 213 N. Calvert Street, Baltimore, Md.

MILLS, & MILL SUPPLIES.

B. F. STARR & Co., North and Centre Streets, Baltimore, Md. Manufacture s of French Burr Portable Grinding Mills for farmers and stockraisers use. Flour, Saw and general Mill Machinery of all kinds. Best and cheapest Corn and Cob crushers on the market. Mill Picks and Hammers, Hominy Mills, Bolting Cloths, etc.

MATTRESSES.

The Perfection Mattress Co., 209 East Falls Ave., sells direct to the people, mattresses made to order, finest and most perfect article on the market, absolutely indestructible. No tacking or tufting—E. P. Herpin, Manager.

NURSERIES.

WM. CORSE & SONS, Clairmont and Furley Hall, Baltimore Co., Nurseries. Office 200 North Calvert near Lexington St.—Post Office Box 405, Baltimore, Md. Largest stock of Shade and Ornamental Trees in the State, extensive stock of all kinds of large and small fruits, vines, hedge plants, &c. 310 acres.

FRANKLIN DAVIS & CO., Baltimore Nurseries, N. E. Cor. Baltimore and Paca st Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, &c. Catalogue sent on application.

PATENTS.

MANN & CO., Patent Attorneys, procure Patents for new inventions. Removed to new Equitable Building, Cor. Calvert and Fayette Sts. Room 544. Baltimore, Md.

SOCIETY STATIONER.

THE LATEST FAD—Monogram Fans, A large and select line of Monograms, etc., now on sale. Downs. Society Stationer and Engraver, 229 North Charles St., Masonic Temple, Baltimore.

Maryland Grange Agency

OF BALTIMORE CITY.

General Commission and Supply House,

COR. CHARLES & CAMDEN STS.

H. M. MURRAY, Gen'l Manager,

H. O. DEVRIES, State Master.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

H. O. DEVRIES, Prest.

J. G. CLARKE, Vice-Prest.

SAM'L BROOKE, Sec'y.

E. L. F. HARDCASTLE.

A. M. STABLER.

H. M. MURRAY.

G. H. MERRYMAN.

FOR THREE MONTHS, THE PRICE OF



Will be **REDUCED** **\$10**
from **\$25 TO - -**

"It is beyond doubt the greatest remedy God has permitted us to know."

Rev. C. N. Morrow.

Allow us to mail you (free) an illustrated descriptive circular of this

**SIMPLE, CONVENIENT, ECONOMICAL,
AND EFFECTIVE**

OXYGEN REMEDY

C. S. WILLET, Agent for them,
224 W. Lanvale St., Baltimore, Md.

DR. FRANK S. LEWIS

DENTIST,

Corner Greene and Saratoga Streets.

ELECTROPOISE.

Prices Reduced for Three Months.

The Electropoise has now passed the experimental stage. We have sold about thirty thousand (30,000) instruments. Possibly two hundred thousand (200,000) witnesses of its virtues are scattered throughout this and other countries.

We have been urged to place a price upon the instruments which would permit every family to enjoy its benefits. We have always desired to be able to do this. We have determined to make the experiment by reducing the price of the Pocket instruments from \$25.00 to \$10.00, and the Wall and Animal instruments from \$50.00 to \$25.00. These prices will hold good for three months. We hope the people will show their appreciation of our efforts by liberal patronage.

Dr. J. J. Williams, Agent,
No. 322 North Charlet Street,
Baltimore, Md.

Will be glad to give any information and furnish the instruments.



DR. L. J. PEARCE.

OPERATIVE AND SURGEON

DENTIST,

Graduate of Baltimore College of Dental

Surgery, 1877.

Office and Residence, 1008 Pennsylvania Ave,

A special feature of my practice is the painless extraction of Vitalized Air, which is perfectly safe and reliable. I have learned by years of experience that Vitalized Air is the only means by which the extraction of teeth is absolutely without pain and perfectly safe. I also use the preparation of Cocaine. Chloride of Ethyl for freezing the gum, if desired, will be used, which greatly relieves pain.

Artificial Teeth inserted in every grade, also Crown and Bridge-work a charges. All work guaranteed.

LUKE J. PEARCE, D. D. S.,

1505 MADISON AVENUE,
BALTIMORE, MD.

EDUCATIONAL.**THE MARYLAND
Agricultural College.****MARYLAND SCHOOL OF TECHNOLOGY.**

Six Course Instruction; Agricultural;
Mechanical; Scientific; Classical;

Each department supplied with the most modern and improved apparatus. Practical work emphasized in all departments. Graduates qualified at once to enter upon their life's work. Boarding Department supplied with all modern improvements. Bath Rooms. Closets. Steam Heat and Gas. Books, Room, Heat, Washing, Board, Medical Attendance, \$144 for scholastic year. A 130-page catalogue giving full particulars sent on application. Daily sanitary inspection by physicians to the College.

R. W. SILVESTER, Pres't, M. A. C.

THE MARYLAND**State Veterinary Medical Board.**

ROBERT WARD, Baltimore, *President.*

A. W. CLEMENT, 916 Cathedral St.,
Baltimore, Md., *Secretary.*

W. H. MARTINET, Baltimore,

F. H. MACKIE, Fair Hill, Cecil Co.,

A. ACKENHEAD, Easton,

Maryland Member.

The Board meets on the second Tuesday in each month at the Secretary's office. For further information as to registration to legally practice Veterinary Medicine, apply to the Secretary.

A. W. CLEMENT, V. S., *Secretary.*

916 Cathedral St., BALTIMORE, MD.

LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

HART B. HOLTON, *President,*

Powhatan, Baltimore Co., Md.

HIRAM T. HOBBS,

Tridelpia, Howard County, Md,

C. W. MELVILLE, *Secretary,*

Haight, Carroll Co., Md.

Office, 230 N. Charles Street, Baltimore, Md.

Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays,
from 10 until 3.

Dr. A. W. CLEMENT, Chief Veterinary
Inspector.

Office, 916 Cathedral Street, Baltimore, Md.

ROCK HILL COLLEGE,

—Conducted by—

THE BROTHERS OF THE CHRISTIAN
SCHOOLS.

Situated upon the slope of one of the
picturesque hills overlooking

ELLICOTT CITY, HOWARD COUNTY, MD.

Scientific, Classical, Commercial Courses
and a Preparatory Course for small boys.
Students are received as boarders or day
scholars. For particulars address

Brother Maurice, Pres.

Baltimore Medical College.

Preliminary Fall Course begins Sept 1st.

Regular Winter Course begins Oct. 1st.

Large New College Building with

capacious and comfortable Lecture Hall,

Supurb Amphitheatre, extensive and

thoroughly equipped Chemical,

Pathological, Bacteriological

and Anatomical Laboratories.

Excellent Teaching Facilities. Large Clinics.

Terms reasonable.

Send for Catalogue and Address,

DAVID STREETT, M. D., Dean

403 N. EXETER ST.; BALTIMORE, MD.

NEW MARYLAND GENERAL HOSPITAL,

LINDEN AVE., AND MADISON ST.

Ward Board \$5. Private Rooms \$10. to
\$20. per week.

For further information

ADDRESS

DUNCAN MacCALMAN, M.D.

RESIDENT PHYSICIAN.

DENTAL DEPARTMENT,

[BALTIMORE MEDICAL COLLEGE.]

Regular Winter Course begins

Oct. 1st, 1896.

TERMS REASONABLE.

For particulars apply to

J. W. SMITH, D. D. S., Dean,

712 N. Eutaw St.

EDUCATIONAL.

FRIENDS' ELEMENTARY AND HIGH SCHOOL

For both sexes and every grade of students.
The only co-educational School for pupils of all Grades in the City of Baltimore.
Special inducements offered by the Institution for children. A course embracing the most essential studies from the Kindergarten up to Matriculation.
33d year begins Sept. 22d, 1896.
For full particulars address—
McCULLOH AND PRESTON STREETS,

ELI M. LAMB, Principal,
BALTIMORE, MD.

BALTIMORE SCHOOL OF ORATORY.

CLINTON BROOKS BURGESS, Principal.
The "Emerson" Philosophy of Expression,
Physical and Voice Culture.

PRINCIPLE.—The progressive development of all forms of expression from their true and natural causes in the thought, feeling and purpose of the speaker.

METHODS.—Natural, Educational and Reasonable. No imitation. No dry study of forms and rules.

RESULTS.—Individuality, Sincerity, Power, Brilliancy.

107 West Franklin St., Balto.

Send-for circular.

Mt. ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE

COURSE OF STUDIES:

Classical, Scientific & Commercial,

TERMS:

BOARDERS PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS.

\$115 00.

Studies Will be Resumed Monday, Sept. 7, 1896.

Catalogue sent on application.

Address **BRO. JOSEPH, Director.**
Station D, Baltimore, Md.

A. W. CLEMENT, V.S.,

STATE VETERINARIAN,

No. 916 CATHEDRAL STREET.

Telephone 2164.

CHARLES H. MYERS,

CHIEF OF BUREAU INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS,
STATE OF MARYLAND.
Office, 703 Fidelity Building,
Baltimore, Md.

University of Maryland SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.

FOUNDED IN 1807.

The oldest Institution in Maryland.
Preliminary Clinical Lectures begin Sept. 1.
Regular Sessions begin Oct. 1.
All Departments under the instruction of able Professors.

UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL, LOMBARD & GREEN STS.

Trained Nurses in attendance. Free Wards.
Private Rooms at moderate prices.
For full information and catalogue, address
R. DORSEY COALE, M.D., Dean,
Baltimore, Md.

LOYOLA COLLEGE,

Calvert and Madison Streets.

Under the direction of the Fathers of the Society of Jesus. The collegiate year commences on the first Tuesday in September.
For terms apply to

REV. JOHN A. MORGAN, S.J.,

President.

MARYLAND STATE NORMAL SCHOOL,

Cor. Carrollton and Lafayette Aves.

The Fall Session will begin on TUESDAY, September 8th, 1896. New students must register SEPTEMBER 8. Examination for admission and promotion September 9, 10, and 11. Classes will be formed and regular recitations begun on MONDAY, September 14.

The Elementary and Academic Departments are admirably equipped for the instruction and training of pupils from 5 to 16 years of age, and for preparation for entrance into the Normal Department. Duties resumed SEPTEMBER 14 (Monday).

For further information, Catalogues and Circulars, apply to

E. B. PRETTYMAN,
MARYLAND STATE NORMAL SCHOOL
Baltimore, Maryland.

FINANCIAL.

A Safe Investment

WITH SURE PROFITS,

Is what we are all seeking. There is nothing better than

Cripple Creek Gold Stocks

Big money has been made in them in the past, and will be in the future. Stocks are now selling low, but prices are advancing as a result of the purchasing being done by shrewd investors. No matter what the result of the election, by an investment in BULL HILL GOLD TUNNEL STOCK at 3c., YOU WIN.

A limited amount of treasury stock, full paid and non-assessable, to be sold at this price. This tunnel site runs under the most important hill in the camp and will cut many valuable veins. 800 feet of work already done. Maps, prospectus, etc., furnished and orders filled by

The Mechem Investment Co.,
Colorado Springs, Colo

INSURE

your Dwellings, Barns, Stables
and other property

AGAINST

Loss or damage by Tornadoes,
Hurricanes, or

CYCLONES.

Full particulars furnished by

THOMAS E. BOND,
16 South St. BALTIMORE, MD.

BONDS FOR SOCIETY OFFICERS.

The Fidelity and Deposit Company, whose offices are at the northwest corner of Charles and Lexington streets, is prepared to execute the bonds of officers of any society at a very moderate rate. This company is the pioneer surety company of the South, and its resources amount to over \$2,000,000.

Recent defalcations on the part of trusted officials of various organizations, and the failure to collect from the personal sureties the amount embezzled because the sureties were members of the association, has been the means of teaching members of such organizations that it is far preferable to have their officials give corporate instead of personal surety. When a society holds the bond of a surety company it has no desire to condone an embezzlement, and, therefore, has no hesitation in demanding reimbursement for loss.

The Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland would be glad to furnish rates upon application at its offices, the northwest corner of Charles and Lexington streets.

The National Bank of Baltimore.

C. DEVRIES, Pres't. Capital, \$1,210,700
J. THOS. SMITH, Cash'r. Surplus, \$ 400,000

National Farmers' and Planters' Bank,

Will furnish travelers with Blair & Co., New York, Letters of Credit. Good over the world.

National Mechanic's Bank

Solicits correspondence and interviews with those contemplating a change in their banking relations.

Money Will

Double Itself

\$ in less than 10 years at 7 per cent.
A 4 per cent it will take 18. Can
you afford to lose 8 years?

Our pamphlet is free.

The Provide

Trust Co.

MILK STREET,
Boston, Mass.



STRAWBERRY EMERIES 35 CENTS
STERLING SILVER PEARL BLADE 25 CENTS
STERLING SILVER PENCIL TIP 60 CENTS

A FEW SAMPLES FROM OUR STERLING SILVER NOVELTY DEPARTMENT
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES MAILED ON APPLICATION

THE JAMES R. ARMIGER Co
31 BALTIMORE ST. EAST
BALTIMORE

Watch, Clock and Jewelry repairing is a specialty with us and receives careful attention and our guarantee.

"We never disappoint."

CLEAN THE OATS.

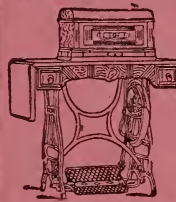
Don't let your horses choke down from 5 to 8 bushels of dirt and gravel during a year. Use the "Oats Cleaner."

Three different sizes \$25.00.

If they they don't do the work we'll refund money.

HICBIE OATS CLEANER CO.,
84 Luke St., CHICAGO.

W. H. HORN, Agent, 18 W. Lexington St.,
Baltimore, Md.



The White Sewing Machines

"The White Bicycles."

OFFICES:

224 S. Broadway,
34 W. Lexington St.,
Balto Md

W. S. FAUST & Co, Props

W. E. Godfrey,
MANUFACTURERS OF

Fine Dress Shirts,

1303 E. MADISON ST., BALTIMORE, MD.

6 Good Shirts, Plain Bosoms, Laundered, \$6.00

6 Fine Shirts, 4-Ply Plain Bosoms, " \$7.00

6 Fine Shirts, Pleated Bosoms, " \$7.50

6 Best Shirts, 4-Ply Plain or Pleated Bosoms, Laundered, \$9.00

Made to Order, Fit Guaranteed.

Send Postal, will call and take Measure.

Dr. M. G. ELLZEY & SONS,

Breeders and Fanciers,

RIDING AND DRIVING HORSES,

SOUTHDOWN SHEEP,

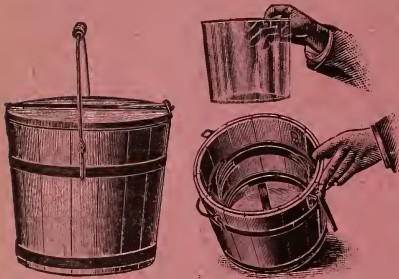
MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS,

RABBITS; WHITE ENGLISH AND ANGORAS.

Some of our horses are the purest living of the Black Hawk branch of the Morgan Family. At the head of our Stud is the standard bred colt, Dogwood, son of Norfolk by the great Nutwood. Norfolk's dam by Mambrino Chief; Dogwood's dam by Valliant, second dam by Mambrino Patchen; a combination of the highest strains of Hambletonian and Mambrino blood. Dogwood is a colt of full size, commanding style and great promise. We have a few useful horses now for sale. Our Southdowns are of the pure Walsingham strain bred from the prize pens of Lord Walsingham's centennial exhibit. Correspondence solicited. Address

Dr. M. G. ELLZEY, Cumberstone, Md.

N. B. Several splendid young Gobblers, bright plumage, heavy weight purely bred now for sale.



SPECIAL... GOLD DISCOVERED

At Noblestown, Alleghany Co., Pa.

The people of Noblestown, Pa., are greatly excited over one of the greatest discoveries of modern times. The find was made some years ago, but has never been properly developed until quite recently, when a new company was organized and operations commenced on a large

scale. Many persons are coming to Noblestown to see the work of the company. The new management is under the control of the NOBLESTOWN MFG. CO. who manufacture

THE BURSON COMBINATION DRY AIR REFRIGERATOR AND STORAGE VESSEL

a device worth MORE THAN COMMON GOLD, as it will enable us to keep not only butter for an indefinite period of time without the aid of ice or cold storage, but it will keep MILK, CREAM, SAUSAGE, FRUIT and almost anything as long as you would like to have it kept. It is a fact that

BUTTER CAN BE KEPT PERFECTLY FOR YEARS. This is done by mechanical means and with but little expense. This simple and cheap device solves a mystery which has been worrying the most skillful talent of all countries. It reveals a secret and brings to light the simple and easy plan of preserving, carrying, storing and shipping butter. It places it on a line with coffee, sugar, grain and other staples. By placing butter in this package you make it absolutely safe, and it can be transported to any part of the world and will be as fresh and sweet one year after churning as it was when taken from the churn. It has been thoroughly tested and will do all we claim for it. **Will sell for reasonable amount exclusive right for a few counties only.** If you wish to know more about this package come and see us or write for circulars and testimonials.

Address NOBLESTOWN MFG. CO. Noblestown, Pa.

Please mention this Magazine when writing.

HENRY SEIM & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

BATIMORE WINDOW GLASS, CHURCH & ART GLASS.

POLISHED AND ROUGH GLASS.

PLAIN AND BEVELED MIRRORS.

Glass for Greenhouses, Hot Beds, etc., and Glass of every description for building

Paints, Oils and Varnishes.

Howard & Fayette Streets.

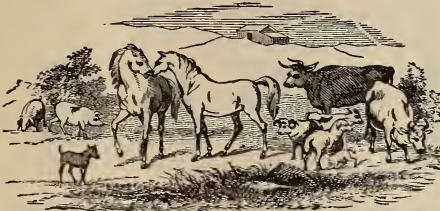
Baltimore, Md

ESTABLISHED 1871.

RINEHART, CHILDS & BRIGGS,

Commission

Merchants.



Howard & Franklin Street,

BALTIMORE, MD.

We solicit consignments of Fine Butter, Eggs, Pork, Lard, Poultry, Calves, Tallow, Dried Fruits, etc., etc. Prompt returns guaranteed for all Shipments where Packages are properly marked with name and shipper and P. O. address. Call on R. R. or Express Agents or write us direct for our shipping tags and price list.

Red "C" Oil Manufacturing Co.,

ALL GRADES AND DESCRIPTIONS OF

OILS AND GASOLINES,

40 South Calvert Street,

Works : Highlandtown, Md.

Baltimore, Md.

Our Well Known and Celebrated Specialties.

The Parlor White "C" Oil

The Fancy Parlor Red "C" Oil

} The same oil except in color, and in all respects the best burning oil made; perfect light secured in the use.

The Monarch Harvester Oil----A High Grade Lubricant.

Specially compounded for Threshers, Mowers, Reapers, Binders and all Agricultural and other Machinery. Endorsed by manufacturers and agents of Agricultural Machinery and by all who use it. Send for full price list,

NIAGARA OIL COMPANY,

207, 209 Commerce St.,

Baltimore, Md.

Tanners Oils,
Spindle Oils,
Wool Oils,
Greases,

HARVESTER OILS.

Goods Guaranteed.

Correspondence Solicited

Try Our

A No. 1. Cylinder Oil,
No. 1. Engine Oil.

Unsupassed..



JUST A WORD

We will not take space to argue the point but simply state for your benefit, that

ANTI-FAG

is the best, most effective, and surest

HEADACHE CURE

that medical science has ever produced ; if you have a Headache or the Neuralgia, the best way is to try it for your own satisfaction. It will certainly do you no harm, and a trial bottle from your druggist or dealer will only cost you ten cents or the proprietors will send a bottle postpaid on receipt of the price. To convince you we are justified in our statement, take the time to read the following letters, they are all the argument necessary to convince you that

ANTI-FAG

will cure Headache and is worthy of a fair trial.

GILBERT BROS & CO.

Sole Proprietors, **Baltimore, Md.**

For years I have been troubled with headache ; to relieve which I have used many so-called cures, but have never had such prompt and permanent relief as I got from the use of Anti-Fag which acts immediately. It is therefore that I feel grateful for the public sale of such a valuable remedy and feel I should recommend it to the public especially those subject to headache. I have also used with best of results Honey-Tolu for the cure of coughs and colds, and Yager's Liniment and find them most excellent remedies, worthy of my confidence and recommendation.

J. Q. JOHNSON, *Lincolnton, Md.*

I was troubled with neuralgia in my shoulder and side. I procured a bottle of Anti-Fag, after taking one dose the pain subsided. I have been since using it as a tonic for nervousness and never have had a headache or the neuralgia since I have been using it.

MRS. R. F. BRUNCE, *Cresaptown, Md.*

I have been subject to nervous and other headaches and have used any amount of different kinds of cures for same, but must say there has been nothing to equal the "Anti-Fag" which I procure from our druggist here, Jno. B. Wright. I keep it all the time about me and when I feel it coming on I take a dose and that settles it. I cannot find words to praise it according to its merits.

CHAS. F. HITSELBERGER, *Libertytown, Md.*

My mother has used two bottles of Anti-Fag and it always gives her immediate relief. She has been suffering with headaches for years and finds Anti-Fag a most reliable and excellent remedy.

A. R. SILENCE, *Daisy, Md.*

I am clerking for W. S. McDonnell, and have sold many bottles of Anti-Fag, the reports are that its action is entirely satisfactory.

W. C. BENJAMIN, *Chestertown Md.*

Having used Anti-Fag I am grateful to say it is the best headache remedy I have ever used. It relieves a severe attack in a few minutes and I recommend it as the best headache cure on the market.

T. M. FIELD, *Mechanic's Valley, Md.*

COLORED DRESS GOOBS

—will be immensely popular this season. We mention some of the superb novelties—and their prices—with which our stock abounds:

BOURETTE CHEVIOT— 48 inches wide, all wool, at	75c
BOUCLE— 42 inches wide, all wool, at	75c
FIGURED CAMEL'S HAIR CHEVIOT—42 inches wide, all wool, at	\$1.00
SCOTCH MIXED CHEVIOT —44 inches wide, all wool, at	\$1.25
BASKET WEAVE CHEVIOT 46 inches wide, all wool, at	\$1.25
STRIPED CAMEL'S HAIR CLOTH—46 inches wide, all wool, at	\$1.50
CANVAS CHEVIOT— 46 inches wide, all wool, at	\$1.75
FANCY MIXED ENGLISH CHEVIOTS—48 inches wide, all wool, at	\$2.00
TWO TONED ZEBELINE —45 inches wide, all wool, at	\$2.25
BROCADES—48 inches wide silk and all wool, at	\$3.00

Samples sent to any address upon request.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER.

PHILADELPHIA.

THE


MARYLAND FARMER,

DEVOTED TO

Agriculture, Horticulture, Live Stock and Rural Economy.

Vol XXXIII. BALTIMORE, October 1896. No. 10.

WHERE THE FOUR-LEAF CLOVER GROWS.

I know a place where the sun is like gold
And the cherry blooms burst with snow ;
And down underneath is the loveliest nook
Where the four-leaf clovers grow.

One leaf is for hope and one is for faith,
And one is for love, you know ;
And God put another one in for luck—

If you search you will find where they grow.
But you must have hope and you must have faith,
You must love and be strong—and so—

If you work, if you wait, you will find the place
Where the four-leaf clovers grow.—Kansas City Star.

OCTOBER 1896.

BY THE EDITOR.

LET us not disguise the fact that one of the great objects of every farmer should be to provide for the future in such a way that his labor shall be lighter as his years increase; and that he may have some permanent source of cash receipts, without depending upon his annual crops and his outlay of hard, incessant toil. It is right for everyone to look forward to a season of comparative leisure before the close of his life, when the burden of drudgery shall be laid away, and he be enabled, by directing his hired help, to provide a good living for himself and his family.

Too often under the system at present pursued, of depending upon annual crops, the farmer's life is made one of incessant toil every recurring season, and the life of his wife and children is one of corresponding labor, only growing more wearisome as age lays its heavy hand upon the father and mother, and the younger ones of the family seek employment elsewhere—we cannot wonder that the boys and girls so often look upon the city with longing eyes under such circumstances—honestly believing that the untried life, their imaginations conjure up in the city, is to be greatly preferred to the life of unrelieved struggle with which they are alone acquainted on the farm. We do not think this state of things is a necessity and could the boys and girls of the farmer's family see that their father and mother were able to enjoy the real blessings of the country,

having provided such permanent crops for their cash income each year, as would make their labor nominal, and their income sufficient to provide many little sources of enjoyment, they would have little or no inducement to look to the city, or elsewhere, for a contented, successful and happy life.

It is with this end in view, we would suggest the consideration of certain crops, which have proved of great value in this direction—crops which range in first-class condition from five to twenty years, and the market for which does not depend too largely upon the locality of the farm. Some of them may be better adapted to the soil of one farm than others, and so we mention these as a kind of specialty from which to choose.

The first is Asparagus. This crop in field culture has been found very profitable, and in good loamy soil is permanent for many years. Its culture is not difficult and its method of starting is not costly. One year plants, which are the best, may be procured by the thousands at trifling cost; or, the seed may be sown and the plants raised without trouble. An excess of manure is not necessary, as heavy mulching and nitrate of soda keep the soil in perfect state, after the first crop. The yield is exceedingly large, and it is not necessary to have high priced implements to harvest it and prepare it for market. The demand for it in any of our large cities is at present unlimited.

The next to be mentioned is Rhubarb

or Pie Plant. The same remarks applying to Asparagus may serve in a large degree for this crop. It has been said that a crop of forty tons has been taken from an acre under high cultivation, but it is not necessary to anticipate any such exceptional cases. It is sufficient to know that this crop, good for seven or eight years, when once established, is one which returns many dollars to its owner, and will often pay more net profit on a single acre, than a hundred acres devoted to wheat or corn; while the labor is nothing in comparison. We do not go into the details of planting and care of these crops, only wishing to call attention to the crops themselves; but if, as before stated, the ground is heavily mulched, the labor becomes very light, and each year the soil becomes better adapted to the crops.

Passing from these, the next permanent crop would be Currants. Using the same means as above—heavy mulching—this crop with scarcely any labor, except proper pruning, is a great money maker for twenty or more years. It is also to be remembered that tons of currants are readily sold at good prices where a single ton might glut a local market; for those who use them for jelly wish them in immense quantities. The incomes of plantations of this fruit seem often fabulous; but enough is known to assure the reader that his work here will not be a failure.

To a large extent the same may be said of Gooseberries. These grown under the same treatment as currants in large quantities procure a ready market at good prices; and we confine ourselves to these two of the small fruits,

because they are long-lived, and do not require the army of pickers which are necessary where other small fruits are grown.

The insects which are destructive to these fruits may easily be kept in check, by insecticides, by a few tobacco stens in the mulch, or by a judicious distribution of castor oil plants through the fields, which seem to be quite effective against all winged insects.

Passing from these crops, we come to Orchard Fruits. These require longer time to come into profitable bearing, and are more subject to uncertainty than the others; but they are nevertheless one of the sources of income with comparatively little labor attending them. Then we do not believe in carrying all our eggs in one basket. The currants and gooseberries will do well on the ground devoted to orchard fruits until heavily shaded, or some annual crop may be grown between the trees until they come into fruitage.

For all these crops the month of October is the month when the commencement may be made profitably.

In our view it is one of the duties which every farmer owes to himself, to his wife, and to his family, to make ample provision by which his life may be gradually eased of the great burdens of labor and lack of cash income, through the establishment of permanent crops on his farm. It is no excuse that they cannot be made profitable in a single year, or in two or more years; he should look further into the future than this. He can assure himself in this way that by and by he will be able to realize the great joy of independent leisure, with the

abundance of good living, the health, the contentment, and the happiness for himself and his family, which are the natural accompaniments of life in the country, when regarded by the care-burdened, struggling, haggard and despairing toilers in the city. It is not such a paradisaical existence at present as these city denizens imagine; but much that they imagine may be made real, by the methods we here suggest.

For the Maryland Farmer.

MORE ABOUT THE AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

BY M. G. ELLZEY, M.D.

For the June number of the Farmer I wrote an article on the Agricultural Outlook, concerning which a number of my readers have had something to say to me, and some friends, of the press, have sent me reproductions with editorial comment, for all of which I here make due acknowledgment.

On the whole, I think I have been somewhat misunderstood and it seems proper that I should briefly renew the subject, replying incidentally to certain objections to my conclusions.

It is proper that I should say that no farmer who has mentioned the subject to me has thought that I overstated the case; but many say that I understated it. Those who have thought me extremely pessimistic, or writing under the influence of erroneous political views, have been without exception those who have not, and never at any time had, anything at all whatever to do with agriculture or rural life; and neither have, nor, in the nature of things, can have, any knowledge of all the actual conditions of the business of farming. Since I wrote that article my agricultural property has

been re-assessed, and the assessment has been reduced one half; and since then a farm near here, for which the owner asked me \$10,000.00 three years ago, has been sold at private sale for \$1,800.00. Incidents, these, which tend to support my conclusions.

But lest my city friends shall jump at the conclusion, that our agricultural property in Anne Arundel is to be largely relieved from taxation, I will now offer a few thoughts and suggestions for the benefit of those who think me crazy, and class me with those they derisively style populists and silver lunatics.

Notwithstanding that the re-assessment in this county will add to the basis much property heretofore not taxed, and generally will redistribute the public burdens more equitably; the net result seems certain to be a large reduction of the basis, with a corresponding increase of the rate; and in view of large increase in the public expense, it seems altogether certain that we shall have more and not less taxes to pay. This in the face of sweeping shrinkage in the value of our agricultural investments, and for the present season, a nearly complete destruction of our crops by drought, and the continued decline in prices of produce. Tell us, somebody wiser than we, what we are to do. One thing we have about made up our minds to, and that is, to insist absolutely upon a reduction of the public expense to a scale in some degree commensurate with the shrinkage of our investments, and the possible income from our business. I am met by the question, Where will you begin? and by the assertion that Maryland is one among the most economically governed States in the Union. I reply you may begin

where you please, at either end or in the middle; for one of two things is imperative, prices must advance, or salaries and expenses must come down. It is certain that the taxes, now levied upon agricultural property, simply can not be paid without a rise of prices such as will enable us to cultivate our lands with some reasonable prospect of not being left in debt on each year's operations.

Now, I shall answer the proposition that Maryland is one of the most economically governed States in the Union by denying the fact, and proving what I say. I will compare some of the expenses in Anne Arundel with similar ones in Loudoun county, Virginia. In Anne Arundel we pay the State's Attorney \$3,000.00; in Loudoun they pay that officer \$650.00. In Loudoun there is a County Judge who is paid \$600.00. (He practices in the circuit courts.) For each circuit, including seven to ten counties, there is one Judge, at a salary of \$1,800.00. I am not able to state what our Judges cost us; but I am able to say there are too many of them—one bad Judge is better than three good ones, and far less costly. In Loudoun they have a Superintendent of county schools, who supervises the work of the entire teaching force, the present incumbent being an experienced and eminent educator, and satisfied with his pay, as he has held the office many years; he gets \$560.00 a year. In Anne Arundel we have a Commissioner at a salary of \$1,200.00, more than double the Virginia salary.

If these samples be not sufficient I can extend the comparison indefinitely. What I now wish to say is that these

salaries are preposterous in the present condition of the taxpayers. A confiding people, misled by the delusive promises of relief, made by party managers and party platforms, and by public writers employed and paid by newspaper corporations to mislead and deceive them, have borne this sort of thing hitherto; but a readjustment of salaries to the condition of business and the purchasing power of money is inevitable; and when the thing begins to be done by an aroused people, who have trusted and been deceived, nobody can say how far it may go beyond even what is just and right. When appeal is made to those who live on fixed salaries to unite to preserve the purchasing power of an appreciated dollar, they may be wise to remember that neither the tenure of office nor amount of salaries is so fixed that it can not be altered. If the level of prices is held down, at or below the present level, the people will certainly demand that salaries and annuities shall be scaled accordingly, and there can be no denial that such a scaling would be in every respect as just and right, as it is necessary.

Again, if appreciating property impairs the purchasing power of salaries it increases the value and productiveness of investments, and vastly increases the prospect of employment and advancement in all lines of business.

As to the wage earner, he is constantly told that he gets better wages than ever before. If this were true, it would not prove that he would not get twice as much as he now gets if the prices of 1873 were restored. But it is not true. The computation of wages by the rate per diem is utterly fallacious. A dollar

a day, working half time, is three dollars a week or 50 cents a day. The case is often, as things now are, a dollar a day for one of a family three days in a week, where the wages ought to be a dollar and a half a day for three members of the family working six days a week. There was never a baser and more infamous deception attempted than this satan-begotten lie, about the compensation of labor being greater than ever before. Moreover, to whatever extent even the per diem wage may, in given cases, have been kept above the general level of values, it has not been because of, but in spite of, an appreciating dollar; and has been enforced by the determined attitude of organized labor.

To the wise a word is sufficient. A prudent general looks out for a fire in the rear. It is a silly bird that by clamor discloses the whereabouts of its nest. I am asked whether I believe that the restoration of free bimetallic coinage at the established ratio will prove a remedy for all these evils? I answer, No; but until we have free coinage of silver and gold I am well assured that none of them can or will be remedied. There are many things to abolish, and many to restore, before we shall see the return of prosperity to our industries and consequent peace and contentment to all classes of our people. We want a dollar which shall re establish and maintain equity between debtor and creditor; between borrower and lender; between buyer and seller; between money capital and labor capital; between producer and consumer; and between the tax payer and the government. And I repeat it, I believe the restoration of free bimetallic coinage at the existing ratio to be the

essential basis of the financial reform which shall supply this *honest dollar* to the people, to which they have an inalienable, indisputable right. I am asked if I think it honest to coin 53 cents worth of silver into a 100 cent dollar. First, this contention does not lie in the mouth of those who have grown enormously rich through "the subtle alchemy of larcenous law." Second, it cannot be held dishonest to reclaim stolen goods. Neither can anything be conceived of, which is more infamously dishonest than a dollar which through false and fraudulent legislation in its behalf doubles the value of credits, and doubles the burden of debts and taxes. If any man goes into court asking equity, before the court will grant him equity, it will compel him to do equity. What the doing of equity will imply for the beneficiaries of a dishonest dollar and a system of larcenous law, they themselves best know and understand. They have made their appeal to the American people, and the people are going to compel them to do equity if the heavens fall. I am asked if free coinage will restore the parity of gold and silver at the existing ratio so that an ounce of silver bullion will be worth as of old \$1.29? What is the matter with the gold standard? Answering a fool according to his folly, I reply, the matter with the gold standard is, that it excludes silver from the mints, and so doubles the purchasing power of gold; a dishonest dollar this, by means of which the law itself is made the chief instrument of corruption and plunder.

See advertisement Nobletown Manufacturing Co., page 8.

Utilizing Carcasses.

A cheap lot of manure may be made of an old carcass of a horse or cow, etc., which is often drawn away to the woods to pollute the atmosphere. Do not do this, but put down four or five loads of muck or sod, roll the carcass over it and sprinkle it over with quick lime, covering over immediately with sod or mold sufficient to make, with that already beneath, twenty good-sized wagon loads, and you will have \$25 worth of the best fertilizer in less than a year, and no fears need be felt in applying to any crop. One beauty of this crop is, the animals need not be moved far away, there not being the least stench. All animals which you are unfortunate enough to lose can be utilized in this way, and be made to go a great way towards replacing them. Smaller animals, such as sheep, calves, cats and dogs can be treated in the same manner, with about the average amount of sod or muck, proportionate to their size. When possible, place three or four in one pile, as the labor of covering would be proportionately less; but it is not much work to make a heap of any animal, however large or small.

Prof. Georgeson at the Kansas Dairy Association said, in regard to silos: "I would like to endorse the question of silos. We have had fifty-six head of cattle, which we wintered last year, and they were wintered for six months on the corn that was raised on twenty acres or a little less; all put in the silo. They were fed an average of forty pounds of ensilage per day. We began feeding in the latter part of Oct. and it lasted till the middle

of May. They got nothing else except a little cornstalk fed in daytime. It kept them in good condition. The Shorthorns and those cows which we did not care to feed for milk did not get a grain of anything else."

CLOVER.

A valuable property of clover is that of supplying humus or decomposing organic matters to the soil. Humus imparts to the soil the power to absorb heat and moisture and to retain them. It is also the medium by means of which, to a great extent, atmospheric elements penetrate the soil, and under favorable conditions form combinations with inorganic matters. A single clover crop will supply more humus than a liberal application of barnyard manure.

A Good Pasture.

The value of a pasture consists, first, in a close, strong sward. To have this the soil must be firm, fertile and filled with moisture. By this we do not mean that it shall be wet; on the contrary it must be the reverse. The moisture must be such as is held naturally; not the moisture of saturation, but that of vaporization. Thus, a permanent pasture should never be heavily cropped until it is well set. Hence, none of the tuberous rooted grasses, like timothy, are suitable to permanent pastures. They cannot stand close cropping nor constant tramping. Pasture grasses, therefore, must be the fibrous and deeper rooted varieties. Again, pasture grasses must be those which will give an abundance of leaves from early in the spring until late in the autumn, and that will spring quickly after being cropped, when moisture is abundant.

Teeth of Sheep.

Most sheep get all their permanent teeth when between three and four years old. An authority says: "In the sheep as in the ox, all the temporary incisors are up at a month old, as well as the first, second and third molars. At one year old the two central incisors are changed and replaced by permanent teeth, and the fourth and fifth molars are up. Six months later the two lateral central and the sixth molar appear. At two years and three months, the lateral permanent incisors are cut, and the first, second and third molars are permanent. At three years old the corner incisors are shed, and shortly afterward all the permanent teeth are in the mouth.

Wild Horses in Asia.

Prezevalsky, the noted Russian traveler, has discovered a species of wild horse which is quite interesting. The animals live in the deserts of Central Asia, and only by a stroke of luck was a specimen secured. In some respects they appear to be allied to the ass, being small of stature, and having a mane and tail of coarse hair, the mane standing erect and the long hair growing only on the lower half of the tail. The ears, however, are small; in color they are a dirty gray; the legs thick and strong; the head large and heavy. The explorer has presented the one which he was fortunate enough to secure to the museum of the Academy of Science, St. Petersburg, Russia.

During the past year no less than 10,000 American horses have been sold in London alone. A large number are used for the omnibuses and street cars. The cabmaster and smaller dealer pro-

fess not to touch them, the former believing, and possibly rightly, that the majority of foreign horses are somewhat soft, while, as a rule, he declares that at his price he can get plenty of well-bred English horses, and that they do their work very well. The fact is, however, that there are almost as many American horses drawing cabs as American subjects riding in them. After American and Canadian horses have changed hands under the hammer they are resold without anything being said about their nationality. They get into the country and add to the difficulties and perplexities of the breeder.—*London Field.*

For the Maryland Farmer.

From an Old Correspondent.

Ten years have passed since I wrote a letter to the patrons of the good old Maryland Farmer. How many who contributed to its columns are alive and well now? Since then I have traveled through many States of the South and West. I traveled in the South soon after the war; it was a heartrending travel then; the maimed soldiers met with constantly, were not so pathetic as those deprived by their troubles of their reason; harmlessly wandering around their desolate and destroyed homes, often singing, or rather droning, some old sad lay. But the South is a booming land now. Cities and towns and villages have risen on the burnt sites of the old plantation homes; railroads have been built: mills, mills, mills have been built—and still are building; manufactories, founderies and lumbering all going on; many old plantations are divided into farms; colonies from the cold North and West are buying large tracts of land;

all is progress and business. It is a new South truly, and destined to be a powerful nation.

I am back again to my Virginia home, leaving two sons in Mississippi. My farming has suffered some in my absence, and I must now apply my best energy to my own land. My farmer has used fertilizers that were not adapted to my land; but I shall go back to the old reliable source, and soon all will be as it should, never having a failure either in wheat or grass when I used the G. X. L. brand. I know many farmers who have been sustained through the hard times and low prices by its use. I love farmer folks, and want to see them prosper; I love nice cattle and sleek fat colts and horses, and this G. X. L. will make the grass grow, and horses and cattle thrive.

I see in the newspapers a new fad called the Kneip cure; it is every morning to wet the feet in the dew, as a cure for many ills. I know it to be a very healthy practice, having followed it since I could remember—and even for a few moments in the frost and snow, and do so yet. Altho' I have long passed my three score years, I have no disease. Philadelphia and other cities are reported to have Kneip clubs where young ladies, and all who will, can sport on dewey grass. It certainly is a cure for cold feet and nervousness.

I find the white butterfly that creates the cabbage worm will leave the garden if the plants are sprinkled with a mixture of land plaster and fine salt, and there will be no worms. Those tarpin back bugs will also leave. It makes the cabbage grow.

I should like to hear from my old

friends of the Maryland Farmer, Mrs. Yeomans, Mrs. M. A. G., and that accomplished writer W. W. W. Bowie. I hope they will chat some in the Farmer, they were always instructive.

LADY FARMER.

Frederick Co., Va.

It is many years since the correspondents mentioned ceased to write for our journal and perhaps for any other. The present Editor succeeded Mr. Bowie over 12 years ago, when Mr. B. became too infirm to attend to the editorial work. He has passed to the better land.—[Ed.]

Notice of Change of Date for Opening of Wisconsin Dairy School.

The winter term of the Wisconsin Dairy School begins this year December 1st and closes February 20th, 1897. This is one month earlier than it has opened in the past history of the school, but the change is made to better accommodate the students whose factories begin operations early in the spring.

Several new features in the way of machinery and apparatus will be added to the school equipment this next winter, and we hope to make the instruction better than ever before. There are good prospects for a large class entering the school for the winter term.

Fifty students have already been registered and applications are coming in daily. There is still room for more students both residents of Wisconsin and non-residents, but they should apply at once as our accommodations are now half filled. The school will be supplied with from six to ten thousand pounds of milk daily. Seven professors will each give a course of lectures during the term, and the four departments of the school, the creamery, cheese factory, pasteurizing room and the milk testing laboratory will be fully equipped. At the present time we can locate over 165 former students of the Dairy School who are operating factories in Wisconsin. We have had students from fifty-five of the seventy counties in the States. A few counties have sent only one pupil, seven counties have each supplied over twenty and one county has a record of forty-five students who have attended the Wisconsin Dairy School.

A new illustrated catalogue describing the Dairy School and its work has recently been issued, and will be sent to those applying for it.

E. H. FARRINGTON,
Madison, Wisconsin.

For the Maryland Farmer.

THE GREAT QUESTION.

BY DR. EDWIN J. DIRICKSON.

The gold standard; or Bimetallism, with the free coinage of silver and gold in a ratio of 16 to 1—Which does the farmer want? It will be impossible, Mr. Editor, in the short space of a magazine article to go extensively into this subject, which at this time is the all absorbing question. So much can be and is said on both sides that the multiplicity of arguments, the redundancy of statistics and comparisons, often so be-fog the issue that we lose sight of the present condition of things—while this condition is the best and most convincing argument of all. A broad view of this question will lead to the conclusion that the never ending contest between the producer and the consumer is again the all important one, and that the serried hosts upon both sides are being marshalled to decide the contest—not that the contest can ever actually be decided, for their separate interests are so diametrically opposed that “no compromise” will ever be the slogan of both sides. Sometimes one, sometimes the other, from the force of circumstances, will gain the ascendancy; but at this time, and for many years past, the victory has been with the consumers who are in the enjoyment of abundant yet unremunerative productions, supplied at a loss to the producer.

Now, how to restore the equilibrium, how to make the dollar of the consumer

have less and the produce of the producer more purchasing power, how to bring about a return to those prosperous times that we look back to with regret, when the farmer sowed and reaped with certainty of receiving a fair compensation for his efforts and investments, when agriculture was a profitable business and as certain to bring a profitable reward as merchandising or banking—this is the question that is most pertinent to the farmer, and this is the question he must decide. And in deciding it he must see if there is a change in himself, his business, or his surroundings. The investigation will show him that there are many and great changes in both himself and his environment—in himself, that his productions have increased seemingly beyond the consumers' demand; in his surroundings, he finds a greater purchasing power of the present circulating medium of exchange and a consequent less selling power of his products. He finds, also, that while his selling power has been reduced one half, yet his obligations—such as taxes, transportation, professional services and his hired labor—have remained about the same, and that he occupies the peculiar position of producing something that has constantly decreasing selling power, yet which is produced to a great extent under the same conditions that surrounded him twenty years ago. Naturally he thinks that the times are out of joint, when he, and he alone, is suffering from the depreciation. When the producer is told that the cause of his trouble is overproduction, he can rightfully conclude that if such be the case, why do not I receive some commensurate return? If my

labor and skill have lessened the cost of living, why are not my taxes less? Why are not my transportation charges less? Why should my obligations remain the same? Why should the equality of values be destroyed and I alone, above all others, be the sufferer? But is it true that overproduction alone has lessened the selling power of produce 50 per cent? Is it true that there is such tremendous overproduction? Is it true that every man, woman and child in this great country is sufficiently fed; is sufficiently clothed; and sufficiently warmed? And is it not true that the diminished purchasing power of the naked and the hungry is to a great extent the cause of what is called overproduction? That there is increased production is undoubtedly true, and no less true is it that there is greatly diminished consuming power—not from choice, but from dire necessity and pure inability to procure. Never before in the history of this country has there been so much unemployed labor; and the struggle of the wage earners is not to do, but to get a chance to do. Labor unemployed is like produce unconsumed—a useless commodity, without earning power; worse than hoarded capital; so much dunnage in the body politic; and is a fruitful source of political agitation that must necessarily weaken the State. And while it is true that the producer is suffering from increased production and decreased consumption, it is also true that he is struggling against a constantly increasing value in the medium of exchange and final redemption. The constantly increasing value of money acts upon the farmer in the same manner as successive failures in crops; he has the

same expense without the profits, and he tries to make up by harder toil, greater application, and greater drainage of reserve capital, the deficiency caused by poor crops or reduced prices. But, so far, the depreciation in value more than keeps pace with the appreciation in the volume of his productions, and he finds that his extra toil, his continued efforts only leave him with tired muscles, discouraged mind, and a depleted soil. No matter how great his skill or application, no matter if his productions are doubled, the result remains the same—his addition to the world's wealth has been measured in value by a fiat money of increasing value or power. I say fiat money, and I say it meaningly; for no matter what the article used as money may be made from, its value as money is fixed by acts of legislation; and its principal value in our eyes is, that value placed upon it by its use as a token of exchange. To make so many grains of gold a fiat dollar, is just as much a matter of legislation as to print a highly decorated piece of paper and call it a dollar. Take away its international fiat value and it becomes a commodity of merchandise. The advocates of monometallism contend that there has been no contraction of the circulating medium; that our per capita money is as large as ever; and that the contraction of values is because capitalists have lost confidence in the country in consequence of the silver agitation. Now, let us admit, for the sake of argument, that there is as much money as ever (although there is not), and that capitalists will not invest in consequence of the silver agitation. If this be true, how came there to be silver agitation? We must admit that the

question of free coinage has for its foundation the present shrinkage of values, and that this depreciation in commodities has caused the silver issue. If withholding capital from the legitimate channels of trade has caused hard times, then, also, it has caused this clamor for inflation to restore former relative values. If there has been contraction by legislation, corporate or individual management, the result is the same; money has become scarcer; therefore values have become depreciated; and the creator of material wealth has the burden to bear. So far labor in agricultural districts has not shared in the depression to any great extent; but the time is coming, and is not far off, when the farmer, like the factory owner, will begin to curtail and lessen his labor. He will not continue to work day by day along side of his laborer, who is getting more remuneration than himself, despite his capital invested. He will cease to hire, or hire at a much lessened price, and the pauper labor of Europe will have its counterpart in the fields of America. And this will not be the end. Let the present measure of values continue and our farms will be idle; our fields, barns and granaries will be bare; our merchants will have to close their doors; engines will pull empty trains; and the bailiff, the sheriff and the auctioneer will walk over a desolated country. And even this will not be the end; for this condition will not be confined to the country: The factories will curtail or cheapen their labor, so as to keep pace with the lessened demand and the lessened purchasing power throughout the country; machinery, now working, will be idle; mighty enterprises will come to a stand still; mil-

lions of willing workers will find nothing for their hands to do; and our great confederation, more blessed by natural wealth than other countries, will stand in utter humility a fitting monument of class legislation. On the contrary, if the mints give us plenty of new capital which must be occupied to be of any value to the holders, what will be the result? Increased prices for the producer; regular, steady wages for the wage earner; a greater demand for manufactured articles; more earning power for factory operatives, who will in time have greater consuming power. To a great extent this will relieve the overproduction by a greater capacity for purchasing, and although the per diem wage will not have as much purchasing power, the regular, steady wages of many days will tell most favorably in the long run. That an inflation of our circulating medium will do this, is what the free coinage of silver advocates think and believe. This is their panacea for the many ills now afflicting us. Free coinage of silver will in a few years so inflate our currency in a solid, substantial manner, that there will not and can never be that wild, unreasonable inflation that will lead to disaster and ruin. The amount of silver in the world is insufficient, did we have it all, to more than provide for our needs as a medium of exchange. The total amount of silver in the world, after five centuries of digging and delving, does not exceed $3\frac{1}{2}$ billions of dollars. This would give us a per capita of money, a little less than fifty dollars—only a few dollars more than is maintained by the French republic without injury or disaster. But we could no more get all the silver than we could get all the gold.

One half of the silver in the world is used as money in the same ratio as our proposed sixteen to one; this silver would have no increase of value here, therefore we would not get possession of it, except by ordinary commercial transactions, as we would any other medium of exchange, when the balance of trade would be in our favor. I use the word ordinary to distinguish this source of silver from the extraordinary one that would be caused by creating the demand for uncoined silver, which, under the free coinage law, would be brought here to some extent, because of its greater purchasing power—not to be given to us, but to exchange for our commodities, thus creating a new demand and consequently more remunerative prices.

Now, Mr. Editor, we are told that the free coinage of silver is practically repudiation of our obligations; that it is national and personal dishonor; in other words, it is dishonest; that our present obligations were created under the present condition of exchange and should be maintained. Now if this were true, and all of the truth, it would indeed be a most potent argument against free coinage of silver and gold—for I am sure that this great nation, neither generally nor individually, wants to wrong or defraud any one. But it is not true in any respect. Our national obligations were made either upon previous existing circumstances, or upon circumstances which are changed by legislation from the original ones. And if the government had the right to change in the least, it has a right to change in the greatest; and a return to the original ones is all the silver advocates desire.

Our national debt is the beginning and the cause of our present financial position; and if the government had a right to depart from the original contract, it has the right to return to it. If to depart from it was wrong, then let the wrong be undone. The same principle that affects corporate and national debts applies to individual conditions, except with this difference, that all the citizens of a country are subject to its laws, and if these laws, made through error, wisdom, or necessity, unjustly discriminate against a portion of its citizens, then should those laws be repealed and that equilibrium be restored where all men stand alike. That a certain class of our citizens have been profited by the present condition of things is clear, and their profit was as much by legislation as by individual effort; that the legislation was favorable to them was an advantage which was not just to others. Restoring the equilibrium will in no way conflict with individual effort but will only remove that condition which was more favorable to this class than to others.

It is too much the custom of eastern people, particularly residents of cities, to speak and think disparagingly of farmers. They are apt to look upon them with the same concern with which they regard the horses, the cattle and other beasts of the field. They don't give them credit for the same intelligence that they themselves possess; they are regarded too much as a class to sell high to and buy low of; they don't seem to think that farmers are entitled to any respect as financial managers, nor do they seem to be aware that the mighty wealth represented in our great cities re-

sults from the labor, the toil and the sweat of the farmers of this broad land. Being depressed, they must stay depressed, and any effort upon their part towards a restoration of their prosperity, even though that effort is the undoing of a great wrong, is anarchistic, ruinous and dishonest; and yet as a class our farmers are the most honest in the land; for every dollar lost by trusting a farmer, many hundred dollars are lost through misplaced confidence, through dishonest practices, through syndicates, trusts, and combinations that have their birth and management in the centers of trade. Let a syndicate be formed to control a commodity of production—their avowed plan is to buy low and sell high; they get legislation, or take advantage of existing laws to effect their purpose; or they act without the law; and those honest citizens, divines, college professors, and business men, as well as speculators, will invest their money and enjoy their dividends, without one thought of the distress, the oppression, and the suffering that this combination of capital may have caused. They say capital must be protected at any risk, and every farmer in this mighty country should same; but the capital is the wealth of our soils, the might, the strength, the intelligence of our producers as well as the legislative equivalent of value. The gold standard advocates point with pride to the stability and success of England and Europe to illustrate in favor of their standard; and yet, at the same time, they will build a wall of protective tariff around us to protect us from the pauper labor of the countries so blessed by the gold standard.

Berlin, Md.

Principles of Profitable Farming.

The attention of our readers is called to a most valuable little book, entitled "Principles of Profitable Farming." We do not know of any book on the subject that gives to the farmer so much practical information in the same short space. In this book experiments are described upon different soils and crops, and the farmer is instructed how to use fertilizers properly, in order to procure the largest yields.

The reading matter is divided into three parts, as follows: Part I. describes some of the important results first obtained by Prof. Wagner, Director of the Experiment Station at Darmstadt, Germany, through green-manuring by means of potash-phosphate fertilization. Part II. gives an account of the Experimental Farm at Southern Pines, North Carolina, which is under the auspices of the North Carolina State Horticultural Society, acting in co-operation with the State Experiment Station. The object of the experiments conducted at this farm is to ascertain the relative proportions of the three principal fertilizing ingredients needed by various fruit and vegetable crops, viz., potash, phosphoric acid and nitrogen. Part III. is a summary of many important results obtained by the use of potash in experiments conducted at experiment stations in the United States.

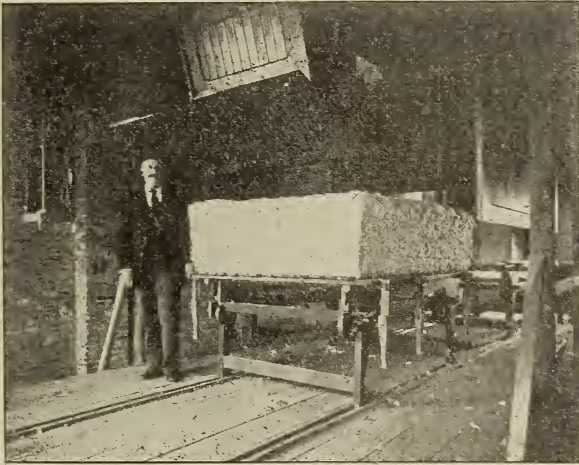
The foregoing outline will give the reader some idea of the scope and character of this little book. All the facts are stated in clear and concise language, and the principles of profitable farming are set forth in a practical way. The book, which is full of illustrations and neatly printed and bound, is free of charge, a card addressed to the German Kali Works, 93 Nassau St., New York, N. Y., being all that is necessary to secure a copy. No intelligent farmer should be without it.

Elephants in Africa are becoming so scarce that it is proposed to establish protected reservations for them on the territory under British protection, like Somaliland.

IT IS A BLOCK OF COTTON.

The large white block which is seen in the illustration on this page is not a block of quarried marble, however much it may resemble it. It is simply forty-five pounds of ginned cotton and were you to put your hand on it, it would disappear. It is a perfect picture of how the cotton looks just before a slight pressure is used on it and a covering slips over the fluffy mass, which converts the whole thing into one of the Perfection

clamped down until small enough to admit of a tick made with round corners being slipped over it. The slats are withdrawn, the end sewed up and a complete mattress is the result. There are no buttons or tacks. It is as smooth as a pillow. It will not lump or crinkle. The frequent use to which it is put causes the cotton that lies next the cover on the top and bottom to form a felt which grows thicker and thicker, ultimately creating a second covering within the



GINNED COTTON.

Mattress Company's best productions. These mattresses are constructed upon a new principle and one that has been proven to be a valuable discovery to the patentee.

The process is as interesting as it is simple. Only the best cotton is used. It is ginned into a huge box, which may be made of any size desirable, a series of wide slats are inserted underneath, and placed on top of the mass, these are

first. It is soft and springy and will outlast the ticking which covers it.

Mr. E. P. Herpin, the manager of the Company, which has its factory at No. 209 E. Falls Avenue, Baltimore, Md., will be glad to show all visitors the many valuable points of superiority this mattress has over the old style products.

Ripans Tabules: one gives relief.

Winter Care of Cows.

The Department of Agriculture is sending out some information that should put every Southern cow owner on his mettle to try and improve his methods of taking care of the cows. The report has it that there are 48,222,995 head of cattle in the United States. Of this number 530,453 died from winter exposure. Strange as it may seem, the largest percentage of losses were reported from the Southern States, Florida having lost 8 per cent. of all the cattle from this one cause. It would seem that in Northern States, where severe weather is to be expected, farmers make some kind of provision for keeping off the cold, while in warmer States little or no care is taken, and the poor cows have to stand weather just as it comes.

Should not everyone of my readers make a solemn vow to do better by the cows this winter and furnish them some kind of shelter, to say nothing of a dry place to stand in and to lie down on. It is perhaps useless to tell about the saving of feed by means of boards and to tell of how much more milk a cow will give when she is comfortable compared with her performance when cold and miserable. Let us plead this time simply for her life, that she should not actually freeze to death some cold night or gradually starve in a muddy fence corner.

Just a little work in the way of fixing up a dry pen for her will save her life. Especially does this advice apply to the young calves and heifers. The greatest percentage of deaths occurs among the younger members of the herd. Some bitter cold night when you hear the bleating of a calf go out and either put the poor thing in a stable or end its

misery right there. Make a resolution to get some boards together this fall and make a good, tight stable with a dry floor for all the cows. You will be well repaid for it.—*Home and Farm.*

Pasturing Meadows.

Meadows are, in this country, usually understood to be grass lands that are used for the production of hay, as distinguished from pasture lands. It is the practice of some farmers to pasture their hay lands after the hay is taken off, and some do so early in the spring. This is a ruinous practice and one that results sometimes in the complete destruction of the meadow as a profitable field for cutting hay until it is plowed up and re-seeded. The truth is that the kinds of grass best for a meadow are not those best for a pasture. Take Timothy, for instance. It is one of the best of hay grasses, but is a poor pasture grass. It is a bulbous plant, and the bulbs are near the surface of the ground where the tramping of stock injures them if turned on in the spring, so that it weakens, though it will not kill them. After the hay is cut or the grass has become mature, a new bulb grows to take the place of the old one. Out of this new bulb the aftermath grows. This needs to grow so that the bulb may become strong and healthy enough to survive the winter and be hardy in the spring and able to grow up a strong and vigorous shoot. Our native meadows of prairie and bottom lands produce, some of them, splendid crops of hay, but will be utterly ruined by pasturing. I have seen thousands of acres where, a few years ago, the magnificent "blue stem" would produce three tons of good hay per acre, where now can be seen nothing but weeds.

Pasturing has done it. There are thousands of acres more of low, moist, bottom land that were once excellent meadows with a smooth bottom over which the mower could run with ease, that now have become rough and boggy from the tramping of the feet of cattle, and the native hay grass has given place to some shorter grass like June grass and white clover, which, although good pasture grasses, amount to almost nothing for hay. Of course a little pasturing in the fall after the hay is off and the ground is hard, will not produce such results as I have just described, but it will do some damage and lessen the next year's crop of hay to the extent of five times the value obtained by pasturing. The short grasses that form a thick, tough sod are the ones that can stand pasturing, but they are not the kind that make the best hay meadows. Medium red and Alsike clovers, if there is a rank aftermath in the fall, may bear a little pasturing if the ground is not wet, and will probably do no harm. But if it is intended for meadow the next year, it is safer to keep the stock off, for when once they are turned on, the chances are they will stay there until late in the fall, and the clover is gnawed close to the ground; and if the winter is open and the ground bare, it will be dead in the spring, and the farmer will be complaining of his "bad luck." Do not turn stock on to your new seeding this fall. The rains have been so timely it has not a good growth I know, and I also know the temptation you have to turn the cows on "just for a few days." But you want that growth there to mulch the ground and catch the snow as it is driven over the field by the wind next winter, so that the clover will have a good covering. You also want

the stubble of the grain to stand up straight for that purpose. If you turn cattle on they will trample everything down flat that they do not eat, and leave a smooth surface from which the snow will blow. No, better feed your stock fodder corn, hay or anything rather than rob them, in advance, of five times as much of next year's feed.

C. P. GOODRICH,

Cheap Farm Engine.

Have been using a two horse power gasoline engine now about two years for pumping water for dairy use. It is the best investment I ever made for water. As my spring is about 400 feet from stable down hill, the question with me was how to get fresh, cold water, which is necessary to cool milk during hot weather. Also, for watering stock in cold winter weather. I had a wind mill, and in the hottest, driest weather there was no wind, and, therefore no water. Then I had to pump by hand. I looked at the steam pumps, but they required a man to keep the fire up, that would cost so much, as every dairyman knows, and I have never found a man yet who liked to pump water in a dairy. Now I send my fourteen year old boy down; he oils and starts the engine; hot or cold. Wind or no wind, I have a constant stream of clear, cold water running in the milk cooler. When there is enough he goes down and turns off the gasoline. We get enough water for one hundred head of cattle in one hour, morning and evening. The engine requires no watching, simply oil and start; when done, turn it off. I never kept the exact cost of running, but I use about five gallons of gasoline per week.—*Hoard's Dairyman.*

For the Maryland Farmer.

FARM ITEMS.

A cow should have about 1ft. of cubic space for each pound of her weight. The stables should not be less than 10ft high.

A rod of wire such as is used for barbed fencing weighs one pound. It is easy thus to estimate the quantity needed for any field.

The profits from good lands are often wasted in the cultivation of poor land. That is the farm version of "robbing Peter to pay Paul."

A pig should make a pound for every day of its life. If it does this it is ready for market at any time after it is six months old.

It always pays to keep the pigs growing. Never let them go back or stand still in growth. It will even pay to buy mill feed to keep them growing.

The old plan of a summer fallow for tillage land is hardly worth following. It pays best to keep the land busy and always covered with some crop.

Your hired man who takes an interest in the business is worth keeping, even if you need to increase operations a little just to keep him busy all the year around.

Let young stock, as well as the milk cows, have access to salt and fresh water. If salt is not where they can get it whenever wished salt them regularly at least twice a week.

For the time and money expended on them no branch of farm industry pays better than poultry and bees. The one furnishes a delicious substitute for sugar, the other the best meat for the table.

In winter weather a cow is likely to take cold if given a cathartic, therefore if a dose of salts be given, the animal should be blanketed while they are operating, and they should not be given during a very cold snap.

Every farmer should have a little farm library. Bound volumes of agricultural papers are good, and there should be a few good text books which teach the a b c's of

the business; also books upon the crops which are your specialty.

When death is staring them in the face, bees have a fashion of economising their stores, or even their energies, when it is evident the effort will reduce their numbers. If stores are scarce, they will cut down or stop brood-rearing in order to save them.

Keep breeding up all the time. Select your breed wisely, and whatever kind it is stick to it through thick and thin. It is not the sheep, but the shepherd, most of the time who is responsible for whatever goes wrong. Change the ram every third year, but stick to the breed, which, once well understood, will be more easily managed.

Sweet potatoes are more fattening than corn, as they contain a large proportion of both starch and sugar. Sugar beets are also valuable as stock food because of their proportion of sugar and amount of digestible matter. It will pay to feed the small potatoes that are unsalable to stock, cooking as a mess and thickening with bran and ground oats.

Sheep should never be permitted to go over a laid-down fence. Their legs are almost sure to be caught and broken. The injury may be mended easily by wrapping the broken limb in stiff paper dipped in thin plaster of paris. Over this should be placed a few thin splints to prevent disturbance and then more paper, as before. In two weeks the bone may be united.

The Country Gentleman says that horses do quite as well when fed on sheaf oats as on thrashed, if the oat straw is bright and the oats have been carefully screened; otherwise there will be more dust present than is best, especially for driving horses. In feeding sheaf oats, unless care is taken, the quantity of grain fed per day is likely to vary widely. For wintering farm horses, which, if idle, should receive but little grain, they might be fed in the sheaf, but for driving horses it is safest to have them thrashed.

For the Maryland Farmer.

THAYER'S BERRY BULLETIN.

OCTOBER 1896.

Not a weed should be left in the berry garden this fall. Destroy noxious seed and insect eggs by burning all weeds, dead brush and vines—thus saving much labor another season.

Let the ground be clean and apply a liberal dressing of fine manure over the entire surface.

Having nursed the infant plants into vigorous growth and protected them from insect enemies and disease, do not now neglect the most important part of successful berry growing. As heretofore stated.

Winter protection is an absolute necessity for growing small fruits successfully in a Northern climate. It should be practiced in every locality where the temperature reaches zero, or below.

Even in localities where plants show no injury, and among those considered most hardy, the vitality is often affected, and the succeeding crop very much reduced.

The best winter protection for blackberries, raspberries and grapes consists in laying them down and covering lightly with dirt.

If plants have been well mulched in summer with green clover, clean straw, or coarse manure, as they should be, less dirt is required by using this mulching.

In laying plants down (the rows running north and south), commence at the north end, remove the dirt from the north side of the hill, about four inches deep; gather the branches in close form with a wide fork, raising it toward the top of the bush and press gently to the north, at the same time placing the foot firmly on the base of the hill, and press hard toward the north.

If the ground is hard, or bushes old, a second man may use a potatoe fork instead of the foot, inserting same deeply, close to south side of hill, and press over slowly, **BENDING THE BUSH IN THE ROOT**, until nearly flat on the ground. The bush is then held down with wide fork until properly covered. The top of succeeding hill should

rest near the base of preceding hill, thus making a continuous covering.

This process is an important one, but is easily acquired with a little practice.

In the spring remove the dirt carefully with a fork, and slowly raise the bush.

With hardy varieties, and in mild winters, sufficient protection may be had by laying down and covering the tips only. Grapes, being more flexible, are laid down without removal of dirt near the vine.

There is no more important work on the fruit farm, or garden, than winter protection and there is no work more generally neglected. Let it be done thoroughly, after frosts have come, and before winter sets in.

M. A. THAYER,
Sparta, Wis.

Ice Cream Now Made In a Minute.

I have an Ice Cream Freezer that will freeze cream perfectly in one minute; as it is such a wonder a crowd will always be around, so anyone can make from five to six dollars a day selling cream, and from ten to twenty dollars a day selling Freezers, as people will always buy an article when it is demonstrated that they can make money by so doing. The cream is frozen instantly and is smooth and free from lumps. I have done so well myself and have friends succeeding, so well that I felt it my duty to let others know of this opportunity, as I feel confident that any person in any locality can make money, as any person can sell cream and the Freezer sells itself. J. F. Casey & Co., 1143 St. Charles St., St. Louis, Mo., will mail you complete instructions and will employ you on salary if you can give them your whole time.

For the past half dozen years Warner's Safe Cure has not been advertised in the agricultural press, the city papers having been exclusively used. The Company manufacturing the old and reliable kidney and liver medicine have however come to the conclusion that the agricultural paper is read more thoroughly than the city daily and better results can be obtained by returning to it. In this they are correct and we hope our readers will prove it to them by reading the new advertisement of the Warner's Safe Cure Co. which will be found in another column of to-day's paper, and acting on the advice there given.

Ginseng for Li Hung Chang.

Hirsh & Lowenstein, leading ginseng root dealers, of 176 Chambers street, presented Li Hung Chang, during his stay in New York, with an ebony case filled with exceptionally large and fine specimens of ginseng root. This root is found all over the United States and Canada and is exported to China, where it is used as a drug. Its scarcity makes it very valuable, and it commands exceptionally high prices compared to other crude roots and herbs. Some of the above specimens were the largest ever seen by the oldest dealers, and no doubt will be prized highly by the eminent Chinese statesman, to whom it was presented by Messrs. Hirsh & Lowenstein in acknowledgement of the honorable business methods of the Chinese people, with whom their twenty-two years of business intercourse has been without a complaint of any kind. —*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

"Ginseng Culture."

I will give you my method of growing ginseng root for market, based upon five years of practical experience. Grub up all the undergrowth, leaving saplings and larger timber enough to make sufficient shade for the plants. Dig up the ground loose. Make beds four feet wide, leave an alley one foot wide between the beds. Use all the humus (decayed vegetable matter) you can get on the beds and mix it well with the soil.

For open field cultivation similar acquirements must be had, such as shade, leaves and virgin soil.

Plant the seed in rows, one inch apart, rows five inches apart, cover one-half inch deep, cover the beds with leaves after planting for winter.

Roots should have more space as to size, and plant from one to two inches deep.

Ginseng should be raised profitably from the seed, cuttings or roots. Seed when planted produce roots and roots produce seed. The quickest and best way to get started in the business is to plant the green roots. I can furnish planters with roots now, that will produce seed next fall, at \$2.50 per 100, size from one-quarter to three quarters of an inch thick.

On an average, one berry has two seeds, which produce two roots. I plant one berry in a place. It will take about one million of berries to plant one acre, which is about two millions of roots per acre, giving space enough until the roots are three years old. If a planter intends to let his roots grow longer than this, he should thin them out or plant further apart.

In the fall of 1894 I sold some two year-old roots that averaged about one-and-a-quarter cents per root dry. These were choice roots, but I think it safe to say that all the roots taken from one acre at three years old will average as much as they. Plants bear some seeds at two years old. The first year they have three leaves. Some plants five or six years old produce as many as one hundred berries.—J. W. Sears, Somerset, Ky., in *Farm and Fireside*.

"The fecundity of the pig is one of its most remarkable characteristics. Their natural life—if permitted—extends to fifteen or twenty years, and they are capable of reproduction at nine months. The production of fifteen or twenty in a litter is not infrequent and instances have been known of thirty-seven. The celebrated naturalist Vauban has made

a calculation of the probable production of an ordinary sow during the space of ten years. He has not included the male animals in his estimate. The result shows that the product of a single sow in eleven years, which is equivalent to ten generations, will be 6,434,838, or, allowing for accident and disease, in round numbers, six millions of pigs," so quotes a writer in *Farm and Home*, (England).

Stomach Worms in Sheep.

A. W. Bitting, veterinarian, Purdue University Agricultural Experiment station, says :

"The numerous losses of sheep, especially spring lambs, at this season of the year, is largely due to the presence of the twisted stomach worm. The symptoms of the disease produced by this worm are not very characteristic and therefore do not admit of a close description. They are dullness, langor, loss of appetite, increased thirst, with or without diarrhoea, usually some accumulation of serum in the space between the lower jaws, and paleness of the mucous membrane. In acute cases there are symptoms of colic and the animal will eat decayed wood, earth, etc. In the majority of cases the animals simply lie around for a few days and then die. The duration of the disease is from a few days to a week or more.

"The parasite which causes the disease is found in the fourth stomach. It is quite small, being only about one-half inch in length and as large around as a linen thread. They have the habit of collecting in masses and are thus readily mistaken for fibres of the food. If the

sheep is killed and opened at once, the worms have a reddish appearance, due to the blood which they have extracted from the wall of the stomach. In a short time they become pale. They obtain entrance to the stomach with the food while on pasture.

"The treatment consists in giving a vermifuge, and we have found none better than santonin, or powdered wormwood seed. When single individuals are to be treated, the former is preferable, and is given in doses of one to four grains, depending upon the size and age of the sheep. The dose is given once a day for a week. Whenever the disease makes its appearance, it is well to treat the whole flock, and this is best accomplished by mixing one part of the powdered wormwood seed with eight parts of salt. Salt frequently or keep it where it is constantly accessible."

Corn Smut Not Dangerous.

The Kansas Experiment station has been investigating the claim that corn smut is the cause of the cornstalk disease in cattle. A bulletin issued upon the subject contains a mass of evidence contrary to this claim and closes with the following statements :

"In the winter of 1895-96 the Michigan Experiment station also made some experiments in feeding smut to cows, some giving milk and others pregnant. They commenced with small doses of corn smut, and increased until enormous quantities were fed. The experiment continued for one month. No bad effects were noticed either on the digestive or nervous system, and of the animals giving milk the milk flow was not lessened. In November and December, 1895, I

had some corn smut collected from the college farm and other fields in the vicinity. One lot of 500 grams of pure smut was extracted with alcohol; the alcohol was then driven off by evaporation at the temperature of the room to thirty cubic centimeters. This was tested upon guinea pigs by giving them 2 and 3 c. c. doses. No ill effects were noticed. Another test was made by taking the corn smut and steeping in distilled water slightly acidulated with sulphuric acid and after filtration the filtrate was tested with the following reagents, for the presence of an alkaloid or nitrogenous base which might be poisonous; Mayers' reagent, iodine and potassium iodide, sodium phospho molybdate and platinic chloride. No reactions were obtained, nor were any reactions obtained by testing the evaporated alcoholic residue by dissolving in acidulated water and testing with the same reagents. Such a mass of evidence from many sources shows conclusively that corn smut is not injurious to cattle and consequently is not the cause of the cornstalk disease."

How to Hoe.

Somebody ought to establish a hoeing school, and teach our young people and hired men how to use a hoe, writes T. Greiner. It makes me sick when I see how our help do this important work. The fundamental error with them is to think that the purpose of hoeing is to kill weeds and nothing else. Consequently they just skip over the surface trying to hit the weeds, and if no weeds happen to be there the spot is skipped over untouched. When the job is done, our man or men think the weeds are done for; but in a few days the ground

is again well occupied. The fact is that this scraping over the surface is not by any means the best means to kill weeds, and it amounts to nothing much in other respects. A good hoeing should touch and stir the whole surface, and freshen it, and give the weeds such a setback that they will not recover from it in a long time. When I hoe I let the blade go in cornerwise, and when I get done there is no spot that is left with the old crust on, whether there were weeds or not. The fresh ground, soon after hoeing, looks smooth and clean and attractive. There is at least an inch of well-pulverized soil all over the whole surface, and the plants, thus surrounded by fresh, moist, loose soil, seem to be grateful and respond with quickened growth. But it is hard to make our hired help look at it in this light. Their work is invariably poor and inefficient. —*Practical Farmer.*

How to Dock a Lamb.

It is not usual to dock the lambs that are intended for market. Those to be kept should be docked and castrated at as early an age as possible; the best time is at two weeks old. To dock a lamb take it under the left arm with its rump in front of you. Then, with the left hand, slip the skin up the tail as far as possible, and with a sharp shears cut off the tail, leaving only three inches. Then draw the skin over the stump after applying a little powdered blue stone, and cover the stump with tar. This will hold the wool and keep the stump covered. To castrate a young lamb it is best to clip off with a sharp shears the whole of the scrotum and its contents;

then apply tar and the wound will heal almost immediately. It is better in every way to do these needed things as early as possible, the animal suffers hardly at all, and the operation is perfectly easy and safe.—Sheep Breeder.

The Use and Abuse of Farm Implements.

Passing a certain farmhouse not long ago, says B. in Cable, a striking example was presented to me of the use and abuse of implements. Around the house and barn, in various places by the side of fences, under apple trees, and in other conspicuous nooks and corners, were two or three wagons, a mowing machine, and some smaller farm implements, all exposed to the weather.

This man had a small fortune invested in machinery, made for the purpose of lightening labor on the farm. No doubt the farmer had economized in many ways in order to save the money necessary for the purchase of so many good implements. But I could not help thinking what a waste was going on while that man slept. Every drop of water, every spray of dew, every ray of sunshine, all these were unceasingly at work to destroy these tools. No matter how well the manufacturer may have done his work, the weather will speedily undo it if given a chance. Rust will corrode, paint will wear and wash off, wood will crack, and the sun, dew, and rain will soon spoil the most costly machine.

What shall we do about it? We had better do with fewer implements for a while, and protect what we have. In fact, the surest way to save money enough to buy tools and otherwise improve the farm is to keep such implements as we

have securely sheltered from the elements. When done using them for the season, ploughs, cultivators, and such tools should be carefully wiped off and put under cover. Wagons should never be allowed to stand out where dew and rain will come upon them.

Money laid out in lumber to build shed room to cover tools is well expended. No better friends to the farmer can be found than these silent helpers. Still, I sometimes think some men have too many of them, for if they really appreciated their value they would treat them better.

All I have said above applies equally to the smaller implements of the farm. Take in the hoes, axes, spades, wheelbarrows, ladders, hammers, and saws at night, after using them, and always before a storm comes on. "A penny saved is twopence earned."

A Chance To Make Money.

In the past three months I have cleared \$660.75 selling Dish Washers. I did most of the work, my brother helped some. I expect to do better next month, as every Dish Washer sold advertises itself, and sells several more; I don't have to leave the house. People hear about the Dish Washers and send for them, they are so cheap. Any lady or gentleman can make money in this business, as every family wants a Dish Washer. Any of our readers who have energy enough to apply for an agency can easily make from \$8 to \$10 per day. You can get full particulars by addressing the Mound City Dish Washer Co., St. Louis, Mo. Try it and publish your success for the benefit of others.

C. A. L.

Mr. Eugene D. Springer, the contractor and builder, calls attention to his business on another page, and desires it to be known that he is prepared to erect any kind of machinery that is made. A thorough knowledge of the services required of a constructive engineer makes him a valuable superintendent in the erection of factories, foundries, etc. As a builder and contractor his work is always up to the specification¹

Compiled for the Maryland Farmer.

INTERESTING ITEMS.

The August coinage of silver was \$2,650,000.

Jesse R. Grant, son of General Grant, is a populist.

119,000,000 old copper pennies are hoarded up some where.

Li Hung Chang's presents to Queen Victoria are valued at \$25,000.

Japan has fifty million dollars to her credit in the Bank of England.

There are 525 creameries in operation in Iowa, with 52,204 patrons.

The World's food fair of 1896 opens in Boston in the Mechanics' buildings, Oct. 5th.

Five times the quantity of butter was exported in Aug. 1896, than was shipped in Aug. 1895.

Miss Clara Barton, representative of the Red Cross Society, has returned from Armenia.

Col. Norman Wiard, the well-known inventor of guns and expert on heavy ordinances, is dead.

A New York Sun reporter has discovered that there are women in New York who chew tobacco.

The trial of Professor Chaunte's new flying machine, the aeroplane, was successful.

John R. Gentry has paced a mile in 2.01½, the fastest harness mile ever done in competition.

The ordinary sea waves are caused by the unequal pressure of the wind upon the surface of the water.

An inscription has been put on the Matterhorn reading: "Notice.—This hill is dangerous for bicycles."

The total trade and commerce of Charleston during the commercial year ended Aug. 31, 1896, was \$67,265,129.

Great Britain's imports of leaf tobacco during 1895 aggregated 72,879,623 pounds. Of this 62,224,497 pounds came from the United States.

Webster Grabel has purchased for \$2,600 the Wm. Boone farm, containing 41 acres, near Johnsville, Frederick Co.

The velocity of the river, by reason of the friction of the banks, is greatest in mid-channels, a little below the surface, and least near the banks.

There are, in round numbers, 16,000,000 horses in the country, nominally valued at \$1,000,000,000, but now not worth over \$770,000,000.

The Sioux and Chippewas, two of the most powerful tribes of American Indians, and bitter enemies for centuries, have smoked the pipe of peace.

Italy has met with some success growing Kentucky varieties of tobacco. The product is said to be good enough to mix with the imported article.

According to the Cologne Gazette, paraffine is found to be an excellent remedy for snake poison. The paraffine oil is worked thoroughly into the wound and then allowed to stand on it in a pool or the bitten part poulticed with paraffine.

A simple method of measuring heights in the interior of churches and other buildings consists in attaching a graduated string or tape to a small balloon such as is easily obtainable anywhere. This method might also be readily applied for measuring the height of caverns.

According to Nature, the phenomenal Eichener Lake, in the Grand Duchy of Baden, which has the peculiarity of appearing and disappearing at uncertain periods, has recently again made its appearance after a lapse of time.

Tuberculosis is affected by the Roentgen rays, according to MM. Lortet and Genoud's report to the Academie des Sciences. They inoculated eight guinea pigs with tuberculosis virus, then exposed three of them for an hour daily to the rays during eight weeks. The five who were kept from the rays developed abscesses and their health was deranged. The three kept in good health and grew fat on the rays.

WHY THE FARMER CANNOT AFFORD TO VOTE FOR FREE SILVER COINAGE.

JOHN M. NELSON.

Of Baltimore County.

The advocates of the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 are endeavoring to persuade the farmer (1) That the decline in silver was caused by the closing of the mints to the free coinage of silver in 1873, (2) That the decline in the price of silver bullion caused the decline in the prices of farm products, and (3) That the reopening of the mints of the United States to the free coinage of silver will cause an advance in the prices of his products and make the farmer prosperous.

The farmer, if he thinks a moment, must realize that the politician who professes to be so solicitous for his interest,

has in view the securing of the vote of the farmer to help him—the politician—obtain office. It will, therefore, be well for the farmer to examine the subject for himself, that he may be able to vote intelligently at the coming election.

Now, I propose to prove to the farmer that the arguments of the free silver advocates are deceptive and fallacious.

THE TRUE CAUSE OF THE DECLINE IN SILVER.

The real reason, and the only reason, for the decline in silver is the indisputable fact that the supply in the world's markets during the last quarter of a century has been vastly in excess of the demand. Look at the following figures:

WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF SILVER—1870-1895.

Ounces.		Ounces.		Ounces.
1870..... 46,800,000	1879..... 74,250,000	1888..... 108,827,000		
1871..... 56,600,000	1880..... 74,791,000	1889..... 120,213,000		
1872..... 61,100,000	1881..... 78,890,000	1890..... 126,190,000		
1873..... 63,267,000	1882..... 86,470,000	1891..... 137,171,000		
1874..... 55,300,000	1883..... 89,177,000	1892..... 153,152,000		
1875..... 62,262,000	1884..... 81,597,000	1893..... 166,092,000		
1876..... 67,753,000	1885..... 91,652,000	1894..... 167,753,000		
1877..... 62,648,000	1886..... 93,276,000	1895..... 165,000,000		
1878..... 73,476,000	1887..... 96,124,000			

In four years the world's production of silver increased from 46,800,000 ounces in 1870 to 63,267,000 in 1873; the output had further grown to nearly 75,000,000 in 1880; it had swelled to 126,000,000 in 1890, until now it has reached the enormous total of 165,000,000 ounces for 1895. These figures tell their own story. This is the whole silver question.

As has been truly said: "Silver has been struck down, but not by the bill of 1873, nor by any bill concocted by man. The hand which struck down silver is the hand which will strike us all down in time, the hand which nothing can withstand, the irresistible hand of nature."

NOT TRUE THAT THE DECLINE IN SILVER CAUSED THE DECLINE IN FARM PRODUCTS.

The claim that when silver rises or falls it carries the farmer's products up or down with it, is proved absolutely false by comparing the movement of prices as shown by the records of a quarter of a century.

In 1873—the year of the so-called demonetization of silver—wheat declined from \$1.46 to 89 cents, while silver showed but slight variation, in comparison, the average price being \$1.29, against \$1.32 in 1872.

In 1876 silver fell sharply, the average price being \$1.15, against \$1.24 in 1875,

while wheat rose from 83 cents in July to \$1.26 in December.

In 1879—the year of resumption of specie payment—silver had fallen to \$1.12, average, while wheat rose from 81½ to \$1.33.

In 1880 silver rose to \$1.14, average, and wheat fell from \$1.32 in January to 86½ cents in August of that year. In 1881 silver declined to \$1.13, average, and wheat advanced from 95½ in January to \$1.43¼ in October. From that year to 1885 silver had further declined to \$1.09; wheat also fluctuated widely, but rallied from 73½ in March, 1885, to 91¼ the following month. In 1888 silver dropped to 94 cents an ounce, while wheat rose from 71½ in April to \$2.00 in September (owing, in part, to a “corner”) subsequently receding to \$1.08¼ in February following. Wheat continued to fall, touching 74¼ in February, 1890, while silver advanced to about 98 in the same month.

Silver further advanced about \$1.20 in September, 1890, under the stimulus of Government purchases, but the price could not hold in competition with the world's markets, and we find the price

down again in 1891 to 98¼, from which point it gradually fell until the low mark of 63 cents was reached in 1894.

Wheat also rose and fell alternately during these years, the price having been lowered in the world's great marts by the tremendous development of new wheat-producing area in foreign countries—a development distinctly traceable to the agitation of free silver coinage in this country, as shown below—the extreme of depression being reached in January, 1895, when the price touched 48¼, from which there was a rebound to 84¼ in June of the same year. Since then wheat has declined to its present price (about 60), while silver this year rallied to around 70, and is now quoted at about 66 cents per ounce.

Instances could be infinitely multiplied to show that the prices for silver and the prices for any one of the cereals, wheat, corn or oats, or of cotton, have through a series of years moved in diametrically opposite directions.

The following table, compiled by Lucius B. Swift, of Indianapolis, shows the prices of farm products in Indiana from 1873 to 1892:

	1873-77.	1878-82.	1883-87.	1888-92.
Corn, per bushel.....	35.6	41.8	37.	39.8
Oats, per bushel.....	29.6	31.6	28.8	35.2
Wheat, per bushel.....	95.	102.6	79.	87.2
Rye, per bushel	62.8	70.4	57.6	68.
Potatoes, per bushel	53.	60.6	50.8	59.4
Hay, per ton	9.31	9.47	8.21	9.54

It will be observed that during this period five out of six products of the farm advanced in price. During this same period silver declined from \$1.29 to 87 cents per ounce. Do you want any better proof than this that the decline in silver had nothing to do with the decline in products? Since 1892 the decline in products has been unmistakably due to overproduction and the disturbed state of our finances, produced by the continual free silver agitation.

In this connection, it is instructive to note the figures published by the Government relating to the wheat, potato and corn crops.

The yield of wheat in 1875 was 292,000,000 bushels and in 1891 it had increased to 611,700,000 bushels.

Last year with a greatly reduced acreage and a partial failure of the crop the yield was 467,000,000 bushels.

The production of oats has doubled since 1871.

Potato crop last year	297,237,000 bushels.
Output this year, estimated	256,686,000 bushels.
Average for three years preceding	171,000,000 bushels.

Was it the "decline in silver" or the enormous production of potatoes that caused the fall in prices?

Corn crop last year (largest on record)	2,151,139,000 bushels.
Corn crop this year, estimated	2,235,600,000 bushels.
Average for five years preceding	1,602,000,000 bushels.

Were the resulting low prices due to the "appreciation of gold?" or to the operation of the natural law of supply and demand?—which certain theorists propose to abolish "without the consent or aid of any other nation on earth."

FEAR THAT FREE SILVER MIGHT PREVAIL

DRIVES CAPITAL FROM THE COUNTRY AND HELPS TO DEPRESS WHEAT.

Authorities estimate that since 1890, because of our unwise silver policy and the apprehension caused by the continued efforts of the silver men to pass a free silver coinage act, that the Government

would not be able to maintain all of its currency on a parity with gold, there have been withdrawn from this country \$1,200,000,000 of foreign capital. This tremendous capital has been largely used in developing other grain growing countries, resulting in the immense increase in the production of wheat in Russia, India, Austro-Hungary and Argentina, and causing the great competition in the markets of the world, which has brought wheat down to its present level.

Some idea of what this competition means may be had from the following figures showing the growth of wheat in Russia and Argentina:

	1891	1893	1894
Russia	168,846,000	326,734,000	366,000,000
Argentina	32,000,000	56,750,000	80,000,000

WE CANNOT HAVE TWO UNEQUAL MEASURES OF VALUE.

Gold is the universally accepted measure of value. It was adopted by the leading commercial nations of the world because it does not fluctuate, it contains large value in small bulk and it cannot be destroyed. It measures all values, not only in gold standard countries, but in China, Mexico, and other silver countries.

If any one can appreciate the necessity for a fixed measure of value it is the farmer.

Suppose the bushel measure should sometimes contain four pecks and at other times three or even only two pecks. Or suppose Congress should pass a law that a bushel of oats and a bushel of wheat should be of equal value, or that a bale of cotton and a bale of hay should both sell for the same price. Would such a law control actual values? Would

not it cause great confusion and destroy confidence? And would not the farmer say such a law would be absurd and that it could not be enforced? Well, this absurd and impossible theory of measuring value is precisely what the free silver advocates would have you believe would be possible in regard to free silver coinage. They propose that the Government shall declare that 37 $\frac{1}{4}$ grains of silver, worth only about 50 cents, shall pass for a dollar, and that when the farmer sells a lamb, calf or horse, or his grain, fruit and vegetables, the purchaser can pay him for a dollar's worth of goods with fifty cents worth of silver.

Why, if you receive twice as much then as you do now for what you raise, you would not be any better off than you are at present.

BIMETALLISM AN IMPOSSIBILITY.

For more than five hundred years the

nations of the world have tried to make bimetallism, that is, a double standard, successful. Ratios were fixed and changed hundreds of times, but the invariable result has been that at no time in the history of nations has it been possible to fix a ratio between gold and silver which could be maintained.

We tried it from 1792 to 1834. Alexander Hamilton, Secretary of the treasury, and Thomas Jefferson, Secretary of State, under the administration of President George Washington, agreed upon 15 to 1 as a fair ratio between gold and silver but it was found that gold was under-valued, that is, that one ounce of gold was worth more than fifteen ounces of silver, and the consequence was that every one paid his debts in silver, and gold went out of circulation.

In 1834 the ratio was changed to 16 to 1. It soon became evident that silver was then under-valued, and it paid to melt silver and export it and to pay debts in gold. Silver disappeared from circulation, and from that date gold was the only coin which circulated. Ever since 1834 this country has been on a gold basis, and when the act of 1873 was passed there was no silver in circulation.

SILVER NOT DEMONETIZED—

IMMENSE COINAGE SINCE 1873.

Prior to 1873 the United States coined only 8,000,000 silver dollars. But under the Bland Act of 1878, which Act also made them a full legal tender, the Government has coined 434,000,000 silver dollars and has also issued \$155,000,000 treasury notes against silver bullion purchased.

Thus, while our mints are closed to the free coinage of silver, silver is not demonetized, as the above figures abundantly prove; nor did the closing of the mints cause the decline in the price of silver.

AN ACT OF CONGRESS CANNOT CONFER VALUE.

As we have already seen, it is not possible by an act of Congress to confer

value upon anything. No one would claim that Congress can make a bushel of wheat worth one dollar, when the market is 60 cents. Neither is it possible for Congress to make an ounce of silver, now worth 66 cents, sell for \$1.29—which it will have to do if under free silver coinage our silver dollar is to be worth one hundred cents.

If Mr. Bryan should be elected this country would at once drop to a silver basis. That would mean that all values in the United States now measured by gold would then be measured by silver.

Under such conditions our dollar would pass for its bullion value only; and when the farmer came to spend the proceeds of his crops he would find the purchasing power of his dollar reduced nearly one-half.

THE FARMER, IN COMMON WITH OTHERS, BENEFITS BY LOW PRICES FOR WHAT HE BUYS.

While it is true that prices of grain have fallen, it is well to remember that prices of nearly everything the farmer consumes have also declined, and by the law of compensation he benefits by low prices along with the rest of his fellow-men.

Take, for instance, the prices of the articles which the farmer buys for his farm or family: farming implements, groceries, dry goods, seed, kerosene oil, crockery ware, tin ware, coffee, leather, matches, shoes, nails, etc., and compare them with the prices ruling at the time when wheat was selling at one dollar per bushel and cotton at fifteen cents per pound, and it will be seen that there are many articles of merchandise which have lost fifty per cent. and more of their former market value.

In 1873 coal oil was worth seventy-five cents per gallon, the best can now be purchased for fifteen cents; flour sold at four cents per pound, now two cents; sugar fifteen cents in 1873, now five cents; calico fifteen cents, now five cents, etc. The fact is, that the farmer and all

other producers are alike subject to the universal law of commerce. The price of wheat is governed by the same law that governs the prices of all products—the law of supply and demand.

**NATURE'S LAW—AS FIXED AS THE
EVERLASTING HILLS.**

Should any farmer be inclined to doubt the inevitable working of this fundamental law of trade, let him suppose for a moment that the Government estimates of the next wheat crop shall indicate a decreased yield of fifty per cent. and ask himself whether the market will wait for lagging silver to set the pace, or will it bound like a rocket to a higher plane, corresponding to the estimated shortage? Cotton has lately advanced \$10.00 per bale. Did silver lead the way? On the contrary, while cotton went up, silver went down.

**FREE SILVER COINAGE WOULD NOT
HELP THE FARMER.**

The farmer, not being a silver-mine owner, and having no silver bullion to sell, could not profit by free coinage—as would our Senators and their friends in the Silver States, who own the mines or are large stockholders in the enterprises to be directly benefited.

But, it is claimed, the farmer would be able to pay his debts at 50 cents on the dollar. So he would, if he could make more dollars than he must spend, and with the further proviso that he would wish to settle in that way. But all farmers are not in debt, and I do not believe that those who are, desire to pay their debts in fifty-cent dollars. Furthermore, many of them are thrifty and have managed to save a few dollars, the value of which would be cut in half by the free coinage of silver.

**NOT THE ONLY SUFFERER NOR THE
GREATEST—**

**THE FARMER & HIS BEST CUSTOMER—
THE WORKINGMAN—COULD BE MUCH
WORSE OFF UNDER FREE SILVER.**

There is a popular impression that the

farmer is in extremis, and that his condition, especially that of the Southern farmer, could not be worse. It is a common remark, "Why, nine out of every ten farms are mortgaged." Now, the man who asserts this may be perfectly sincere in his belief, but it is just as well to acquaint ourselves with facts when we discuss conditions. Let us look briefly at these.

The census of 1890 shows that in six representative grain-growing States of the West scarcely one-third of the farms are mortgaged—namely, Minnesota, Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas.

It also reveals that, contrary to the general idea that the farmers in the South are heavily in debt, the actual proportion of farms mortgaged is strikingly small. In Kentucky the farms owned free, number 118,000, against 4,991 mortgaged. In Tennessee the proportion was 103,346 to 3,431; in Georgia, 71,116 to 2,491; Alabama, 68,798 to 3,131; North Carolina, 101,321 to 5,302.

The men who are hardest hit by hard times are the thousands of willing workmen who stand in enforced idleness throughout the country. The condition of the workingman out of employment, contrasted with that of the farmer, who can, at least, get his living out of the earth, if frugal and industrious, is almost hopeless. The farmer could be infinitely worse off than he is; he could be worse off under free silver coinage—when his best customer, the workingman, would be utterly impoverished and the number of unemployed in our large cities would be increased by tens of thousands and their purchasing ability destroyed—and when the farmer's own land, if mortgaged, would be taken from him.

**THE TRUE REMEDY—COMMON SENSE
AND NATURAL CONDITIONS.**

In the light of the facts presented it is plainly seen that the decline in silver had no more to do with the decline in prices

of the farmers products than have the misleading statements and fallacious arguments of the free silver advocates with the fall of the tide or the setting of the sun. There are enough known causes for the depression in business and the low prices of products without setting up imaginary causes and impossible cures. The true remedy must be found in common sense, and not in the delusive and visionary scheme offered by the free silverites, which would only intensify the ills under which the farmer now suffers, and which would inevitably end in disaster and universal distress.

On the contrary, if the honor and credit of our country is preserved, through the defeat of the party of repudiation, confidence will be restored, business activity will be re-established, money will be plentiful, and all values, including farm products, largely increase. In good times our surplus products are carried by speculation, but under the threat of free silver everyone is afraid to buy, and those who hold grain, and are forced to sell, have to accept panic prices.

The first step, then, which is vital towards correcting our present troubles, is to defeat the party which wants to force bad money into circulation, and which is deluding honest men by trying to make them believe they will receive higher prices, and to place in power able and experienced men, who will maintain the credit and honor of the nation, restore confidence, and thus lay the foundation for renewed prosperity under natural conditions.

Depend upon it, a cheap dollar and dishonored obligations will never bring prosperity to anyone.

Value of Salt Marsh Mud.

A ton of ordinary salt marsh mud has been valued for its elements of plant food at \$1 to \$5. It has more than thirty pounds of nitrogen in it, worth over \$1, and sufficient phosphoric acid and potash to make up the difference.

But sometimes this mud contains a still larger quantity of valuable plant food, as when it has an accumulation of dead shell fish, mussels, crabs, &c., all of which are rich in nitrogenous matter, and it is this decaying matter that gives the sharp odor to it. It is improved by composting with lime and a sufficient quantity of plaster to take up any ammonia that it may contain. It is frequently spread on grass lands with excellent results, and when it is quite decomposed the grass is turned under, and this enriches the land permanently. Seaweed is also a valuable fertilizer, but is best used after it is composted with manure or the above-mentioned mud and lime. This compost is excellent for potatoes.—*New York Times*.

A Chance to Make Money—How Will Ixor did it.

BUTTER MADE in two minutes is what I did and I am going to make a fortune selling the Queen Butter Maker, that makes butter in two minutes, as everyone that I have shown it to wants one. All you have to do is to place the cream in the Machine, give a few turns of the crank and the butter is made and gathered ready to be salted. I am perfectly delighted with my success and feel sure I am going to make \$100 a month and not work hard either. I will devote my whole time to it as it is the easiest thing to sell I ever saw. I met Mr. Hines, of Columbus, who had made \$75 the first week, which is only five a day. Anyone who has made butter will know how hard it is to churn and will be glad to have a churn that will relieve them of all this work. Anybody can get circulars by writing the Queen Butter Making Co., 20 East 3d St., Cincinnati, who will give territory and sell machines to anybody who may ask. WILL C. IZOR,

For the Maryland Farmer.

COTTON SEED HULLS.

BY H. J. PATTERSON.

Chemist of the Md. Agri. Expt. Station.

During the past few years, on several occasions, the attention of the Station has been called to the fact that dairymen in a number of sections of the State had been purchasing cotton seed hulls to feed their cows. The general impression which prevailed in regard to the value

of the hulls and which was received from the agents selling them was to the effect that they were a rich food and would take the place of wheat bran and other nitrogenous by-products. The price paid for the hulls ranged from ten to fifteen dollars per ton.

The following table gives the composition of a sample of hulls sold in this State together with the composition of some other feeds.

Table XIV.—Comparison of the composition of Cotton Seed Hulls with the common feeds of the farm.

	Water. Per cent.	Ash. Per cent.	Protein. Per cent.	Crude Fiber. Per cent.	N-free Extract. Per cent.	Fat. Per cent.
Cotton seed hulls	9.25	3.10	8.14	39.45	37.26	2.80
Corn fodder	20.10	4.60	4.31	28.29	40.33	2.37
Clover hay	15.30	6.20	12.30	24.80	38.10	3.30
Wheat bran	13.26	5.24	17.77	9.51	48.22	6.00

In order to make a more thorough comparison of the value of these feeds than the composition alone will give, turn next to their digestibility as given in the following table.

Table XV.—Comparison of the digestibility of cotton seed hulls with common feeds of the farm.

	Dry Substance.	Ash.	Protein.	Crude Fiber.	N-free Extract.	Fat.
Cotton seed hulls (N. C. & Tex.)	41	24	10	38	40	77
Corn fodder (fed dry, Maryland)	57	29	40	64	55	72
Clover hay (Maine and Wis.).....	66	58	73	61	69	51
Wheat bran (Maryland).....	67	47	82	25	75	55

From these tables we see that the cotton seed hulls contain much less digestible matter than any of the other foods and an examination shows that it contains less than one half as much digestible protein as corn fodder, or in other words each hundred pounds of corn fodder has over twice as much digestible protein as the cotton seed hulls; *yet many Maryland farmers have bought cotton seed hulls and allowed their corn stocks and fodder to go to waste.* Again, some farmers have sold clover hay and other farmers refused to buy clover hay at eight to ten dollars per ton and

bought cotton seed hulls at higher prices, not knowing that the hay was very much more valuable and contained over ten times as much digestible protein.

Methods of feeding cotton seed hulls in the South.

In the South and particularly when cattle are fed at the cotton seed mills the practice is to haul the hulls out in large piles in the cattle yards and the cattle eat them just as they do straw at the straw stacks in this section.

Ripans Tabules cure indigestion.

A Meritorious Institution.

It gives us pleasure to reprint the comments of The Sun and the Baltimore American, giving their opinion of the merits of the Eaton & Burnett Business College and School of Shorthand and Typewriting.

THE BALTIMORE AMERICAN.

We consider it a duty to our readers who seek the very best place to equip themselves for business, to recommend one that is eminently worthy of patronage. We refer to the Eaton & Burnett Business College and School of English, Finance, Shorthand and Typewriting.

This Institution is amply equipped, ably conducted, and all that could be desired as regards results. Its system is a model one and the character of instruction beyond criticism. Graduates come forth ready to take places of highest responsibility. We consider it a pleasure, when one of such rare worth is found, to make its merits known.

THE SUN.

As an educational institution for the training of gentlemen and ladies for business, office and counting-house duties or Short-

hand and Typewriting, the Eaton & Burnett English and Business College has no superior.

The training in the actual business and banking departments is identical with that pursued in the best business houses, offices and banks. We can commend this college to those who have sons, daughters or wards to be carefully educated for the practical duties of life.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that contain Mercury,

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by Druggists, price 75c. per bottle.

Baltimore Business Directory

Accountant. Expert Accountant. Wm. F. Rogers, 323 N. Charles St.

Agricultural Implements. Seeds, etc. Griffith & Lytle, 516 Enso Street.

Attorney at Law. Broker in Business Opportunities G. W. Hume Craig, 319 Law Bld'g

Auctioneers & Commis'n Mer's. Merryman & Paterson, 11 S. Charles

Baltimore Transfer Co. 205 E. Baltimore St., Passenger, Baggage & Freight

Business College School of Shorthand, Typewriting. C. E. Banett, 102 N. Charles

Barber's Supplies. (Largest House South.) M. Trego & Co., 415 E. Baltimore

S. L. Lamberd Co., Agricult'l Implements, Seeds Fertilizers, &c. 124 Light St.

Grain Drills. Empire Drill Company, W. H. Brown, Manager. 404 S. Eutaw Street.

Grain Drills. Bickford & Huffman Co., B. G. Thomas, Mgr., 408 S. Eutaw St.

Carriage Builders. Martin L. McCormick & Bro. Mdaison and Boundey Aves.

Chemicals & Fertilizers. R. J. Hollingsworth, M'frs Agent, 102 S. Charles St.

Mass. Benefit Ass'n, P. L. Perkins, General Agent Fidelity building.

Engineers & Machinists. C. L. Gwinn & Co., 709 E. Fayette Street

General Directors, Wm. J. Ticker & Sons, (Hack Supplied) 221 S Eutaw Street.

Cole's Hotel, Newly Furnished. Rates Moderate Stales. N. W. Cor. Hillen & Forest Sts.

Carrollton Hotel. Rates, according to location of Rooms, \$2.50 to \$4.00 pe day.

Malby House. American and European Plan. Pratt Street, near Charles.

Hatter. James E. Connolly. S. W. Cor. Eutaw and Saratoga Sts.

House and Sign Painters, Pole & Wilson, Sharp and Barnett Sts.

House and Sign Painters Phillip Endlich, 201 E. Saratoga St.

Leather & Shoe Findings. J. A. McCambridge & Co 118 S. Calvert St.

Lumber Dealers. Thos. Matthews & Son, Canton Avenue & Albemarle St.

Patent Fire Pots, Blow Pipes, Burners, &c. The Hull M'fg Co., 800 E. Pratt.

Pattern & Model Makers, Leach & Orem, 210 N. Holliday St.

Plummer and Gas Fitter, J. M. Foster, 100 Clay St., cor. Liberty.

Printers Rollers & Roller Gum, J. E. Norman & Co, 421 Exchange Pl.

Sails, Awnings, Tents and Hay covers. (Old canvas) Stevenson & McGee, 212 Light

Sample Trunks & Cases. L. Gram, Manufacturer & Repairer, 7 N. Sharp St.

Veterinarian. Wm. Dougherty, D. V. S. Graduate of Veterinary Medicine. 1035 Cathedral

MARYLAND FARMER,

H. R. WALWORTH, Editor.

The MARYLAND FARMER is published Monthly at Baltimore, Md., at the subscription price of 50c. a year in advance. New subscriptions can commence at any time during the year.

Payment for the Maryland Farmer when sent by mail should be made in a Post Office Money Order, Postal Note or Express Money Order. When neither of these can be procured, send the money in a registered letter. All postmasters are required to register letters when requested to do so.

Always give the name of the post office to which your Magazine is sent.

CONTRIBUTIONS:—All are cordially invited to express their opinions on any subject, give helpful talks to the inexperienced, and ask questions in any department.

All letters should be addressed,

FARMER PUBLISHING CO.,

Box 532.

Correspondents are specially requested to write their communications on separate slips of paper and only on one side, signing name and address.

Advertising rates sent on application.

Entered as second class matter at Post Office, Baltimore, Md.

10th Month. OCTOBER 31 Days.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	D. H. M.		D. H. M.
New Moon	6 5 18.2 P.M.	Full Moon	21 11 17.4 A.M.
First Quar.	13 9 47.4 A.M.	Last Quar.	29 10 20.6 A.M.
Perigee	7 0 A.M.	Apogee	21 1 A.M.

Venus will be Evening Star from Sept 1 to end of year.

Jupiter will be morning Star from Aug. 25th to October 10th.

When deer are in gray coat in October, expect severe weather.

Warm October, cold February.

Our friends can do us a good turn by mentioning the MARYLAND FARMER to their neighbors and suggesting to them to subscribe to it.

MARSH GRASS AND ANTHRAX.

We have received a very interesting letter from our State Veterinarian, Dr. A. W. Clement, on the above subject, of which the following are extracts:

"There is no more danger of feeding marsh grass than other grass, if the land is not infected with anthrax."

"The marsh grass in New Jersey on a certain field became infected and must always remain so."

Here follows a matter of fact, which should have the attention of every one interested in the health of cattle, and

the ridding of our State of the liability to great injury. It is that certain glass blowers are using the grass from the above infected field for packing purposes, and are sending it in this way broadcast throughout the land; and the Veterinarian says:

"We traced the outbreak (of Anthrax) in Cecil county to marsh grass packing around fruit jars. If this is kept up it is liable to cost the State of Maryland hundreds of thousands of dollars without any exaggeration."

It seems to us this matter should be brought to the attention of the glass blowers, and if no other means of stopping their use of this infected grass can be found, then they should be influenced by the probable loss of trade which will result to them when the fact is made known.

It seems that at present the U. S. Department of Agriculture has no authority to enforce a remedy for this great evil, which is certainly a serious defect in the limitation of the powers of that body, and should be remedied as speedily as possible.

Recently the legislature of our State has passed a law concerning infected

trees, which was greatly needed; and it would seem that after due notice from our Veterinarian of the introduction of a virulent disease from any such practice as this of the glass blowers, the parties introducing the disease should be made liable for all damages which may result from their action. Such a law, however, is in the future, and we need an immediate remedy for the trouble.

Marsh grass of the State of Maryland, however, has not thus far been infected by the disease, and it may be used at present without any fear of ill consequences. We are greatly obliged to Dr. Clement, our State Veterinarian, for this information, as it will do away with a fear which was troubling many of our readers, who have large interests in the marsh grass pastures of our State.

Secretary Morton has recently awarded the seed contract of the Department of Agriculture for the coming year. Last Spring, owing to the action of Congress, the Secretary was obliged to distribute seeds too late almost to be of any practical service to the farmers. A new plan has been adopted; the country being divided into six sections, in order to facilitate distribution and obtain varieties of seeds adapted to the several localities. The following seedsmen have received the contracts: South Atlantic, T. W. Wood & Sons, Richmond, Va.; Middle Western, John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis.; Eastern States, W. Atlee Burpee & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; South Western, Seed Co., Memphis, Tenn.

North Western States, L. L. May & Co. St. Paul, Minn. No award has been made for the Pacific States as yet. Each

Senator, Representative and Delegate to Congress will receive 30,000 packages of seed for their constituents.

Maryland Agricultural College.

The Maryland Agricultural College opened Sept. 21st with 110 students. During vacation many improvements have been made to the college grounds. The Waring sewerage system has been introduced at a cost of \$800. The system provides for the utilization of the sewerage for fertilization of the adjacent lands. A large new barn has been commenced. It will be 120 x 68 feet with two wings. Silos and apparatus for fattening cattle, etc., as well as a slaughterhouse will be located in the barn. The new chemical structure is a handsome affair and cost \$6,000. A department of mineralogy has been established. A new feature this year will be the poultry department under the competent charge of Mr. F. W. Taylor, of Prince George's Co. It is proposed to go into the matter of the general economic methods regarding the poultry business, for the information of the State and to furnish the college with all the eggs needed (about 75 dozen per week) and all the necessary poultry. The building for this purpose will be located about four hundred yards to the northwest of the college.

Baltimore has recently been shipping grain to Russia, where, as we stated in our last month's issue, the grain crop this year has been almost a total failure. Four years ago there was also a disastrous failure of the wheat crop in that country, and Baltimore shipped largely to Russian ports. A large proportion of the wheat came from the West and was

transported via this port. Russia will need an immense quantity of wheat and already there are over one hundred vessels bound here to receive and carry cargoes to the land of the Czar, and other continental and British ports. We see in this movement a ray of hope for American farmers, and prices of wheat should, under this stimulus, appreciate in price. Last year Russia alone shipped 19,000,000 quarters of wheat to the United Kingdom—this year she has none to ship, and none to eat, and the United States must supply it. Baltimore has the call.

Mr. Amos, the new director of the department of farmers institutes, is meeting with much encouragement throughout the State. The plan contemplated is to organize committees in the various counties where it is proposed to hold institutes and this plan is now being carried on with the apparent sympathy of the farmers. Committee meetings have already been held and the movement thoroughly organized in Charles, Prince George's, St. Mary's, Baltimore and Anne Arundel counties. The first institute will be held at Marlboro' soon after November election.

The work of Professor Johnson, the newly elected entomologist of the college is highly satisfactory to the officials at the college. Professor Johnson is enthusiastic in his work, and has gone all over the State and examined every nursery of any importance. Professor Silvester says that in the course of three or four years the services of Professor Johnson will be worth thousands of dollars to the farmers of the State.

Mr. Hector D. Lane, Pres't of the American Cotton Growing Association, has written an open letter to cotton growers giving results of the crop yield of this year. He states that his conclusions are that the crop will not exceed 7,500,000 bales. Mr. Lane advises the slow marketing of the crop. He also impresses upon the planters the necessity of decreasing acreage and raising more food crops.

In order to give room for the advertisement on the Gold Standard, occupying pages 35 to 40 of this number, several interesting articles have been necessarily crowded out.

For the Maryland Farmer.

**PESTS—SAN JOSE SCALE.
YELLOW—ARMY WORM.**

BY PROF. W. G. JOHNSON,
State Entomologist,

Of the Maryland Agl. Experiment Station.

My recent tour of inspection through the State, shows that the deadly San Jose Scale is far more abundant than was supposed. It is still present in alarming numbers at places where it was reported as having been suppressed, and is spreading rapidly to new localities. Garrett and Carroll counties have been added to the eight others from which the pest was formerly reported. To keep this insect from spreading into every orchard of the State will require a persistent and energetic fight. I am happy to report that every fruit grower and man in the State that I have met, have given me a hearty welcome and assured me of their co-operation in the enforcement of the "Trees and Nursery Stock" Law. In several places where I have discovered the scale, the infested trees have been dug up and burned before I

left the grounds. The nurseries of the State are, on the whole, in good condition. The greatest source of danger lies outside the State. Nine-tenths of the infested localities are directly traceable to stock coming from other States, especially New Jersey. All stock sold in this State from our nurseries will bear my certificate of inspection; and parties buying from other sources should insist upon the rigid enforcement of the law, and demand the certificate, showing that the trees or plants are free from dangerous insect pests and plant diseases. The yellows is spread over nearly the entire State. I have not seen it in Dorchester, Wicomico, Worcester or Somerset counties, and it is to be hoped that by careful selection of stock and the immediate destruction of any trees that show signs of this mysterious malady, it may be kept out of this part of the Peninsula. The most conspicuous case of this disease was seen in Kent county, in an orchard containing about 3,000 trees, in the vicinity of Hebron. Two other important cases were seen in Carroll and Harford counties. Orchardists are just beginning to realize that something must be done to save them their most profitable industry, and they must act promptly when these dangerous enemies are pointed out. There are too many fruit growers, however, who think there is nothing to fear from insects and disease. There are many orchards in the State that have been carelessly neglected. Such orchards become sources of danger to any community. Trees, like animals, must be fed. They need attention, and must be cultivated and sprayed for both insects and disease. This must be done continuously each season, to insure immunity from pests, and a good, vigorous, fruit-bearing tree.

I noticed the army worm in destructive numbers in Allegany, Caroline and Worcester counties. In several instances it had riddled fields of millet, and striped corn, leaving nothing of the blades but the midribs. I will have more to say about this pest in a future article.

If at any time I can be of service to any reader of this journal, on topics relative to insects and plant diseases, do not fail to make your queries known.

Fattening Lambs.

John A. Craig, of the Wisconsin Experiment Station, says: At our station it has been the custom in fattening lambs, where the choice of ration was not a part of the experiment, to begin the feeding with oats. In one of our trials, corn and oats fed to fifteen lambs for twelve weeks gave a gain of 529.5 pounds or an average weekly gain of 2.9 pounds per head. At the beginning of the experiment they weighed 1,335 pounds, and in the twelve weeks they ate 1,523.5 pounds corn, 1,073 pounds oats, 1,320 pounds hay. In the trial at the Michigan Experiment Station, charging the corn at 40 cents a bushel, and the oats at 30 cents a bushel, and all other foods at the usual prices, the profit was 54 cents per head, while that from those fed in our trial would be 67 cents per head.

We have obtained exceptional results from feeding peas with corn. In a series of trials in which comparison could be instituted between peas and oats as a mixture with corn, the peas were found to give the best results, even though they were charged at the rate of 60 cents a bushel. Fine wethers weighing 428 pounds during eight weeks, gained 126 pounds, or an average weekly gain of 3.15 pounds per head when fed a ration of corn and peas mixed equally. This ration gave 100 pounds gain, at a cost of \$4.21. The corn and oats fed to similar sheep, gave a gain of 100 at a cost of \$4.92, and the weekly gain was 5.6 pounds. A mixture of corn, peas and oats fed in the same trial, resulted in a weekly gain per head of three pounds, and the cost of 100 pounds gain was \$4.54. Where peas can be grown or obtained at a reasonable price, anything below 60 cents per bushel, it will certainly be advisable to use them as a part of the ration for feeding lambs.

Compiled for the Maryland Farmer.,

MARYLAND ITEMS.

Go to the great Hagerstown Fair Oct 20 to 23rd inclusive.

Dove shooting has been fine around Princess Anne, Somerset Co.

The tomato pack on the Eastern Shore was cut short by last summer's heat.

The Columbian Iron Works of Baltimore get the building of one of the new torpedo boats.

Messrs. J. B. Morrow & Co., of Oxford, have started their oyster packing establishment.

A shirt factory with a capacity of 1,000 shirts a day will be started at Havre-de-Grace.

There are a great many partridges and rabbits in Dorchester Co., and sportsmen expect fine sport.

Mr. Joseph H. Eshleman has purchased 71 acres of mountain land, near Edgemont, for \$2.30 per acre.

Mr. Hy. S. Strite has bought a farm in Leitersburg district, Washington Co., 125 acres for \$34.10 per acre.

The army worm has made its appearance in Worcester county, and is attacking the new corn fodder.

Mr. H. M. Thomas, Camden, Del., made 72 exhibits of poultry at the Easton fair and received 71 premiums.

Joshua M. Anthony, a prominent farmer, merchant and miller, of Caroline Co., died Sept. 12th, aged 48 years.

Richard S. Norris sold his farm 10½ acres, near Liberty, Frederick Co., to J. M. Lappington, for \$41 per acre.

The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Co. of Boston will visit Baltimore Oct 6th and will be the guests of the City.

Hon. Wm. B. Baker, Republican, was renominated for Congress in the Second Congressional district of Maryland.

□ Mr. O. Hammond's King Brino won the trotting race at Easton Fair. Class 2.29 Purse, \$300. Time, 2.21½, 2.28, 2.22.

A Dorchester farmer, who has a crop of about 6,000 bushels of corn, has turned a herd of sixty hogs in upon it, believing

that it will pay him better in this way than by housing it. Another farmer is offering his crop in the field at 10 cents a bushel.

Chestnut cultivation is a new industry at Edgemont, Washington Co. Young trees are planted just as in orchards.

Mr. John Milton Reifsnider and M. E. Walsh, sold to David Myers a farm, near Biggs P. O., Carroll county, for \$2,335.

The Faust Shoe Company, of Havre-de-Grace, has been reorganized and with a fresh capital of \$20,000 will start to work.

It is said that the revaluation of property in Talbot Co. will likely decrease the taxable basis, both in realty and personalty.

Mr. B. F. Parlett, of Easton, has bought the Chas. H. Denny farm. "Woodlawn," 229 acres, in Deep Neck, Talbot Co., for \$5,000.

Messrs. Morrow & Bros., builders, of Balto., received the contract for building the new school house in Annapolis. Price, \$15,793.50.

The Oriole Baseball Club (Baltimore's Own), closed the season at the head of the list—a score of 698. Cleveland, No. 2.

Capt. John McDonald, of Montgomery Co., was nominated for Congress Sept 17, in the Sixth Maryland district, by the Republican convention.

The merchants of Princess Anne and the farmers along the Manokin river are agitating the question of a direct steamboat line from Baltimore.

Edgar S. Gore, purchased at public sale for \$4,030 the farm known as Mt. Vernon, in Vienna district, Dorchester Co. The farm contains 343 acres.

Mr. Thos. J. Sheubrook, of Ethelwood, York Road, will exhibit his great St. Bernard, Sir Ethelwood, at the New York Dog Show, this season.

Messrs. Ross and McSherry, Frederick, Md., proprietors Monocacy kennels, won first prize at Newbury, N. Y., for their great dog Springside Faust, and took the second prize for Queen of Monocacy.

Mr. F. H. Dryden, real estate broker, of Pocomoke city, has sold to F. J. Hammerly, of Irwin, Pa., the Clogg farm, in Somerset Co., near Pocomoke bridge.

The Governor has appointed the following delegates to the Farmers' National Congress, which meets at Indianapolis Nov. 10th to 13th inclusive: James H. Baker of Kent; Hon. John T. Vinson of Montgomery; James D. Cassard of Prince George's; Alexander Shaw of Baltimore; D. H. Hollingsworth of Harford Co.

I. Boon Dukes, assessor in Caroline county, believes that the total assessment of that county, when completed, will reach \$5,000,000. The present taxable basis is \$4,500,000.

Mr. E. M. Gillet, of Verona, Md., won five first and two second prizes on Dorsets at the Easton Fair. Six firsts and one second on Hereford cattle and two firsts and one second on Berkshire hogs.

Mr. Benjamin D. Warfield, adjusting attorney of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company in Louisville, Ky., is on a visit to his father, Dr. Milton W. Warfield, near Lisbon, Howard county.

Christ's Protestant Episcopal Church at Cambridge, is building a handsome addition in the way of a parish house of Gothic design, 60x40 feet, and costing about \$5,000. It will be called the "Barber Memorial Parish-house."

By a law passed at the last session of the General Assembly of Maryland, all potatoes must be sold at the rate of 56 lbs. to the bushel. It will be well for the farmers throughout the State to note this and prevent any trouble that might arise afterwards.

Gov. Lowndes has appointed Mr. H. Hobzapfel, Jr., of Hagerstown, delegate to represent Maryland in the Convention at Asheville, N. C., Oct. 21, called for the purpose of petitioning Congress to designate a "national flower" to be the emblem of the United States.

M. J. Widenhofer, of Lancaster, has an ancient "bull's eye" watch, which has on its face the arms of the Duke of Bucking-

ham, and the name of Joseph Ellicott, son of the founder of Ellicott's Mills, near Baltimore. It is believed to have been presented to Ellicott by the Duke.

The packing houses in Caroline Co. will close the first week in Oct. This year's pack of both peaches and tomatoes will be much short of those of former years, owing to the low prices of canned goods and the short crop of tomatoes. The shortage of the tomato crop is estimated at 50 per cent.

Mr. Enoch Pratt, a prominent and philanthropic citizen of Baltimore, died at his country residence, Tivoli, on the evening of Sept. 17, aged 89 years. Mr. Pratt gave the Pratt Free Library and its branches to Baltimore, costing over one million of dollars. He was President of the Farmers' and Planters' National Bank of Baltimore.

Mr. David L. Bartlett was elected President of the National Farmers' and Planters' Bank, by unanimous vote of the directors, to succeed the late Enoch Pratt. Mr. Bartlett has been a director since 1863. He is senior member of the iron foundry firm of Bartlett, Hayward & Co., and is also president of the McDonough Institute. Mr. John A. Whitridge was elected vice-president. Mr. Richd. Cornelius is the cashier of the bank. The National Farmers' and Planters' Bank is one of the oldest and most prosperous banks in the city. Conservative and well managed.

Gen'l E. L. F. Hardcastle, one of Maryland's largest and most successful farmers, a life-long resident of Talbot county, has concluded to retire from the active pursuit of farming and for the remaining years of his well spent life live in quiet and ease. Gen'l Hardcastle has been farming for over forty years, devoting himself assiduously to his large estate, raising wheat, corn and hay almost exclusively. Success has followed him through his long years of work. He has rented his farms, and will dispose of his large herds of cattle and flocks of sheep and all his valuable new and improved farm machinery.

FARM, ORCHARD AND GARDEN.

We call special attention to this list of Nursery men, Seedsmen, Florists, etc. They all issue good Catalogues and will cheerfully send you one free, if you write referring to the Maryland Farmer. We believe every one of them to be reliable.—Ed M. F.

E. Moody & Sons, Lockport, N.Y. Niagara Nurseries, Established 1839

Crosman Bros, Seeds and Plants, wholesale and retail. Rochester, N.Y.

Berlin Nurseries, Wholesale and Retail, J.G. Harrison & Son, Berlin, Md.

T.W. Wood & Sons, Garden and Field Seeds Richmond, Va.

Wm. Parry, Pomona Nurseries, Parry, New Jersey.



OCTOBER.

We are now getting, with the month of October, to the end of the planting season; and after the wheat seeding is finished the principal work will be to gather and store away the corn and such roots or tubers as mature late in the season. Of course as long as the weather remains open there is a good deal of work which may be done on the farm, both for the purpose of winding up well the work of the year and in the way of preparation for spring crops.

It is a good practice to sow grass seeds with wheat.

Farm utensils not in actual use should be cleaned and put away.

All roots should now be harvested and carefully stowed away where they can be kept dry and secure from frost.

Make the holes for trees large and deep, trim off all bruised roots, fill in with rich soil, giving water occasionally, and finish by slatting and mulching.

Collect throughout the fall all sorts of litter for compost and for bedding cattle through the winter where the supply of straw is deficient.

This is the month most favorable to cider making. Cider is a time honored, healthy *temperance* drink, and when well made, a delightful beverage.

Stiff, hard clays intended for tillage in the spring ought, by all means, to be broken up in the fall. A light, sandy loam should, on the contrary, be suffered to remain unbroken.

Save all your apples, the specked or decaying ones give to the cows and pigs. The full ripe and small ones make into cider. The best apples should be carefully picked and barreled and put under a cool shed or in an airy room.

It is best to have wheat sown by the 10th of the month, but later will do if the land has been well prepared. The grain should not be sown deeper than one or two inches, but well covered. When sown broadcast sow about one and a half bushels to the acre.

Cions for grafting in May may be cut in the late Winter and kept in a cool cellar until they are wanted. Or they may be cut when they are wanted for use, but it is best to cut them before the buds are started and to graft after the leaves first begin to appear. Plums may be grafted as other fruits are. Pears may be grafted on the apple, but there is no good reason for it, or for grafting other stone fruits on the plum.

Orchards.—Cut off all dead limbs and water shoots smooth and close to the bark. Cover the wound thus made with a mixture composed of equal parts of tar, rosin and beeswax. Now is the time to plant new orchards. Many persons wait until the spring, but the pressure at that season is very apt to cause the work of planting to be done carelessly; moreover trees planted in the fall stand better in the spring if they have been well protected through the winter.

Taking Honey from Bees.

This is the way I do it now: First, give a couple of smart whiffs of smoke in the entrance, then blow the smoke smartly under the quilt, and the bees will rush downwards, then remove the quilt or cloth, and, for a moment, rush the bees down with the smoke. Now is your opportunity; lift the combs out quickly and shake off what bees you can quickly, and lean the combs against the back part of the hive or any other convenient thing, or place them in a light box for the purpose. Now, keep on a hustle, and, as soon as the last frame is out, drop in and adjust your empty combs and close up the hive. Now, see, all this must be done before the reaction or return of the bees sets in, and your bees are still in good humor, and their zeal for gathering honey is not decreased by the presence of those empty combs and everything is all right.

The process of brushing the remaining bees from the comb will be found pleasant and easy, for by this time they

feel quite lost and lonely, and they are in no mood for self-defence. I had rather remove the filled combs, and replace them with empty ones, than adjust and remove a bee-escape. And then I fancy that the bees being crowded in the brood-chamber, and the consequent excitement caused by the bee-escape, would work up swarming fever.

I go right on with this work in the robbing season. I place the rubber-cloth over the comb box, and just when commencing operations I fill the box with smoke; this keeps the robbers at bay. At such seasons I have an assistant to keep the air over and above the hive pretty full of smoke.—S. T. Pettit in *Canadian Bee Journal*.

SEEDS ! SEEDS !

T. W. Wood & Sons'

NEW FALL CATALOGUE

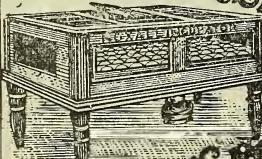
is now ready.

It gives the fullest and latest information regarding Sandvetch, Rape, Winter Oats, Crimson or Scarlet Clover, Lucerne or Alfalfa and Italian Rye Grass; also valuable information regarding Grass and Clover Seed Mixtures adapted to different soils and situations, and above all seeds and seed grain for fall seeding.

Every farmer should have this catalogue. Write for it, and prices of any seeds or seed grain you require.

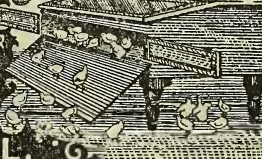
T. W. WOOD & SONS, Seedsmen,
Richmond, Va.

NO SITTING UP NIGHTS.




NOXALL
INCUBATOR & BROODER
G. W. MURPHY & Co.
SEND 25¢ FOR QUINCY
POULTRY GUIDE & ILL. C.CATALOGUE

SELF-REGULATING.



Box 149.



There Is No Doubt About the **MERIT** of **DEHORNING**

It cuts both ways, does not crush. One clip and the horns are off close. Write for circular. A. C. BROSIUS, Cochranville, Pa.

THE KEYSTONE
— KNIFE —

THE POULTRY YARD.

Our readers will receive every attention, if they will address any of the Poultrymen in the select list below, and state their wants. Ed. M. F.

Lewis C. Beatty, Washington, N. J. Fancy Poultry. All varieties. Circular free.

Capon Instruments post paid \$2.50. G. P. Pilling & Son, 115 S. 11 St., Philadelphia, Pa. Book free.

Barbour & Son, Eggs $\frac{1}{2}$ Price. 13—\$1. 39—\$2.10 Vars E. Ave. Rochester, N. Y.

Enterprise Poultry Yards, Annville, Pa. High Class Poultry. Circular free.

O. K. Feed is a Meat and Bone Ration for Poultry. C. A. Bartlett, Worcester, Mass.

Wm. M. Hughes, Box 56, Newport, R. I. Bl'k Langs B. P. Rocks, Games, Bantams.

Von Culin Incubator Co. Incubators. Delaware City, Del.

Orrs Mills Poultry Yards. L. Brahmas, P. Rock Wyandottes, P. Ducks. Orr's Mills, N. Y.

F. B. Zimmer & Co. Gloversville, N. Y. Beagle Hounds, Leghorns, P. R's, Bants

Hammoniton. (N. J.) Incubator Co. Incubators and Brooders

Geo. A. Friedrichs, Erie, Pa., White Fowls—Polish. Cochins, Leghorns, Catalog free

Prairie State Incubators & Brooders. Selling Agts H. A. Dreer, 714 Chestnut St. Phila. Pa

J. D. Engel, Middleburg, Md., 8 kinds of Poultry Eggs \$1.00. 20 kinds Seed Potatoes.

Caponize Instructions mailed free. William H Wigmore, 107 S. 8th St., Philadelphia, Pa

S. C. White Leghorns only. Eggs \$1.00 per 13. W. J Richardson, Owings Mills, Md

Maryland Agricultural Co. Poultry supplies. 32 W. Pratt St.

R. S. Cole, Harmans, Md. Single C. Brown Leghor fowls and eggs from premium stock.

WINTER GREENS.

BY H. B. GEER.

When they have access to it, fowls will make fully one-third of their diet of green stuff. They eat grass and tender sprouts as readily as a horse, and the hens never lay better, no matter what system of feeding may be pursued, than

when they have a green patch to forage over. Grass is good, but rye or barley makes a better range for them during the fall and winter. The sprouts from the latter grains are more succulent and richer than grass. The latter usually gets too old and tough during the summer, to be any good for the fowls in the fall. But a good patch of an acre or less of Rye, sown now, in this climate, will make a good foraging during the winter and early spring. Every person, either farmer or village poultryman, who has the room, should sow something to furnish his hens with winter greens. We have seen Rye patches, sown on Southern slopes, and to the southward of buildings, that were green and beautiful, even in midwinter, when a few days of mild, sunshining, weather would prevail.

The expense attached to such a system of providing green food for the hens, is trifling while the results are considerable.

Hens that have access to rye patches lay dark yolked, richly flavored, fertile eggs. In this respect, we believe that it is the substance of the green stuff that gives the rich yellow color to the yolk of the egg, just the same as it will give a golden color to the butter made from the milk of cows that have green pasturage to run on. There is certainly a relation of some sort between the eggs and the butter, that are produced under such conditions.

It is well enough to let the rye stand in the spring after it has outgrown the fowls, and gotten too tough for them to eat, as it will then attract the insects and make good foraging ground still for the hens in their search for bugs, insects, etc., which form another very important part of the diet of our feathered friends.

Nashville, Tenn.

Capon.

When one stops to consider how simple the operation of caponizing is, and what a wonderful improvement is made in the table quality of the fowl thereby, it seems strange that capons are not the rule on the farm instead of the exception. The operation of itself is very simple, and any person can, with a little practice, become sufficiently expert to perform the operation successfully on all his surplus cockerels.

It is advisable for a beginner to operate first on a dead fowl, after it has been bled and plucked, so as not to be hampered by the blood and feathers attendant upon working on a live subject. The writer learned the art merely from the printed instructions sent with a set of caponizing instruments, and for several years has made a practice of caponizing a number of cockerels for home consumption. The improvement in the quality of the flesh is simply wonderful, and I venture to say that a person who will caponize a few cockerels this fall will never fail to follow it up in future years, and if you market your cockerels it will easily double their market value. A cockerel should be from three to four months old at time of operation, as at that age the parts to be removed are large enough to be easily seen and handled, while if the bird is much over that age the ribs will have hardened to such an extent as to make it very difficult to spread them sufficiently to perform the operation successfully. There is also more danger of the fowl bleeding to death when it is well grown.

After caponizing, the fowl's whole nature is changed; he loses his natural activity and pugnacity; his spurs and comb stop growing, and his sole aim in life is to keep his crop filled.

It is rare that a capon is heard to crow, and they have often been known to take

young chicks from the mother hen, and hover and care for them as well as the old hen could.

It is a very easy matter to make a step-mother of a capon; they always sleep on the ground, and if young chicks are put with them they will usually adopt and care for them.

Some writers who in all probability never saw a capon, make the extravagant statement that the act of caponizing a fowl will increase its size to a wonderful extent, often doubling its natural size, etc.

Such statements as these are, of course, absurd. As a matter of fact, a capon will weigh from one to two pounds more than a cockerel; the increased weight, however, is nearly all added to the fowl's breast, where it all counts.

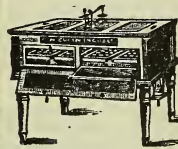
The quality of a capon which makes it valuable is its delicious flavor and abundance of meat on the breast.

There is no fowl that equals the capon for the table. Try it and be convinced.

—*Farm News.*

T. W. Wood & Sons Catalogue.

T. W. Wood & Sons, Richmond, Va., send us their Fall catalogue replete with all the farmer, florist and horticulturist need for use at this season. Send for it.

BUY NO INCUBATOR

and pay for it before giving it a trial.

The firm who is afraid to let you try their incubator before buying it, has no faith in their machine. We will sell you ours **ON TRIAL, NOT A CENT** until tried, and a child can

run it with 5 minutes attention a day.

We won **FIRST PRIZE WORLD'S FAIR** and will win you for a steady customer if you will only buy ours on trial. Our large catalogue will cost you 5 cents and give you \$100 worth of practical information on poultry and incubators and the money there is in the business. Plans for Brooders, Houses, etc. 25. N.B. Send us the names of three persons interested in poultry and 25 cents and we will send you "The Bicycle: Its Care and Repair" a book of 180 subjects and 80 illustrations, worth \$5 to any bicycle rider.

VON CULIN INCUBATOR CO.,

Box 109.

DELAWARE CITY, DEL.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

Prosaic Kitchen Rules Poetized.

Veal cutlets dipped in egg and bread-crumbs,
Fry till you see a brownish red come.

Roast pork, sans apple-sauce, past doubt,
Is Hamlet with the prince left out.

Your mutton chops with paper cover,
And make them amber-brown all over.

Broil lightly your beefsteak—to fry it
Argues contempt for Christian diet.

The cook deserves a hearty cuffing
Who serves roast fowls with tasteless stuffing.

Egg sauce—few make it right, alas!—
Is good with blue fish, or with bass.

Shad, stuffed and baked, is most delicious;
'Twould have electrified Apicius.

Roasted in paste, a haunch of mutton
Might make esecetics play the glutton.

Useful Knowledge.

Every housekeeper should know :

That salt should be kept in a dry place.

That melted butter will not make good cake.

That veal should be white, dry and close-grained.

That the colder eggs are, the quicker they will froth.

That good management is better than a good income.

That mutton should be deep red and close-grained.

That nutmegs should be grated at the blossom-end first.

That to make good pastry the ingredients must be very cold.

That the best poultry has firm flesh, yellow skin and legs.

That lemons will keep for weeks if covered with cold water.

That the best beef is moderately fat and the flesh of a bright red color.

That pork should be fine, close-grained and the rind smooth and thin.

That soap and chalk mixed and rubbed on mildewed spots will remove them.

That a spoonful of vinegar added to water in which meat or fowls are boiled makes them tender.

That good macaroni is of a yellowish tint, does not break readily in cooking, and swells to three or four times its bulk.

That if a little vinegar kept boiling on the stove while onions or cabbage are cooking will prevent the disagreeable odor going through the house.—October *Ladies Home Companion*.

For the Maryland Farmer.

A Household Query.

BY SARA H. HENTON.

Now that so many housekeepers are doing fall cleaning, the cleaning of carpets on the floor is agitating a number of them; and I have received a number of letters of inquiry asking me in regard to moquette rugs and the Orientals, whether or not they would stand the same process that I gave for cleaning brussels and velvets. They must be handled a little differently. You make a lather of the ivory soap the same, and throw a handfull of the lather on a width at a time, but you must not scrub so hard, and not make it so wet, nor touch it with the soap direct, and follow the brush with a damp cloth and wipe dry; then let it get completely dry before walking over it at all. It cleans nicely, but not as perfectly as the brussels. You can clean other rugs in the same manner. You do not need ammonia or oxgall. Its the nicest way of cleaning carpets on the floor that I've ever seen, and I've tried several professional cleaners. Your carpets will not look dull afterwards, as they do when cleaned by a process; the simple lather from the ivory soap seems to clean thoroughly, and not to fade a color, and its inexpensive. Every season parties write me to know if I know of any way that is better than the old, but as yet I've found none. I have a moquette that has been cleaned three times, and it looks like new now—as bright and new looking as I would want.

Louisville, Ky.

Apple Sauce that will Keep.

This is as great a convenience as preserves, the preparation of apples for sauce not being always convenient for the busy-housekeeper. Inferior apples may be used in this way, and the windfalls of early autumn, when one is fortunate enough to own an orchard, will be found quite available. They should be peeled, cored and freed from every blemish, then cut up in quite small pieces. A large earthen jar with a cover should be ready to receive them. Into this put first a liberal sprinkling of sugar, with cinnamon to taste, then a layer of apples, then more sugar and cinnamon, and so on until the jar is full. The sugar should be regulated according to the tartness of the apples, from a quarter to a half-pound for one pound of apples being the rule. The jar should be placed at the back of the range and the fruit kept covered and gently simmering through the day. It should then be set away to cool, and the apples taken out only as they are needed for sauce or desserts. Having no water mixed with them, apples prepared in this way are very palatable.—September *Ladies' Home Journal*.

More Births Than Deaths.

Concerning the movements of peoples on the earth in relation to daily births and deaths, Lavasseur gives the following account: In Asia, it is estimated there are 825,954,000 inhabitants: in Europe, 557,379,000; in Africa, 163,953,000; America, 121,713,000; and in Australia, 3,230,000. Of this total about 32,214,000 persons die annually—98,840 per day, or 4,020 per hour, or sixty-seven per minute. The yearly number of births amount to 36,792,000—100,800 per day, or 4,200 every hour, or seventy per minute. From this, it appears, the number of births exceeds that of the deaths per minute by fully three.

Any person who particularly desires a pure article in wines or liquors for medicinal use can find exactly what they require at Mr. S. Stansberg's place of business on the S. W. corner of Pratt and Sharp streets. Mr. Stansberg's experience has enabled him to make a most excellent selection of the various brands and vintages which have gained popularity solely through their merit. "Good, wholesome, stimulating and nourishing," are words which may be used in describing his stock.



For the
Kidneys,
Liver
and
Urinary
Organs.

THERE is only one way by which any disease can be cured, and that is by removing the cause, whatever it may be. The great medical authorities of the day declare that nearly every disease is caused by deranged Kidneys or Liver. To restore these, therefore, is the only way by which health can be secured. Here is where

Warner's
Safe Cure

has achieved its great reputation. It

**ACTS DIRECTLY
UPON THE
KIDNEYS AND LIVER**

and by placing them in a healthy condition, drives disease and pain from the system.

Large bottle or new style smaller one, at your druggists. Its reputation—"Twenty years of success," in four continents. Warner's Safe Cure Co., London, Rochester, Frankfort, Melbourne, Toronto.



Something to Remember.

That Rheumatism can be cured with *Royal Mustard Oil Liniment*. The greatest household remedy on earth for man and beast. A sure cure for rheumatism, neuralgia, lameness, swelling, diphtheria, sore throat, toothache, earache, sprains, bruises, burns, cramp-colic and all other pains. Keep a bottle in your house at all times. Price 25 cents per bottle. For sale by all druggists.

ROYAL DRUG COMPANY,

2031 St. Paul Str., and 101 E. 21st str.,
Baltimore, Md.

ARMSTRONG & McKELVY
Pittsburgh.

BEYMER-BAUMAN
Pittsburgh.

DAVIS-CHAMBERS
Pittsburgh.

FAHNESTOCK
Pittsburgh.

ANCHOR } Cincinnati.

ECKSTEIN }

ATLANTIC }

BRADLEY }

BROOKLYN } New York.

JEWETT }

ULSTER }

UNION }

SOUTHERN } Chicago.

CHIPMAN }

COLLIER }

MISSOURI } St. Louis.

RED SEAL }

SOUTHERN }

JOHN T. LEWIS & BROS. CO.
Philadelphia.

MORLEY
Cleveland.

SALEM
Salem, Mass.

CORNELL
Buffalo.

KENTUCKY
Louisville.

NO MISREPRESENTATION on the part of our agents tolerated or of dealers or painters necessary. You know just what you are getting when you have painting done with

Pure White Lead

(see list of brands, which are genuine) and Pure Linseed Oil. Don't be misled by trying something else said to be "just as good." Any desired shade or color may be easily produced by using NATIONAL LEAD CO.'s Pure White Lead Tinting Colors.

Pamphlet giving valuable information and card showing samples of colors free; also cards showing pictures of twelve houses of different designs painted in various styles or combinations of shades forwarded upon application to those intending to paint.

NATIONAL LEAD CO.,
1 Broadway, New York.

Danger of Rinderpest in America. the United States. Pleuro-pneumonia

There is considerable alarm felt in among Canadian cattle has been traced to infected hides imported from England. The danger from this disease is of course as nothing compared with the ravages wrought by the rinderpest, which is at present decimating so many of the leading experts in Canada, but their herds in South Africa. When the disease last visited England, over 75,000 head of cattle were attacked by it and 4,000 died.

C. BROSIUS REED,

Real Estate and Investment Broker,

Room: 519 Law Building, Car. St. Paul and Lexington Sts.

HOUSES, FARMS, AND GROUND RENTS BOUGHT, SOLD AND EXCHANGED.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT.

Time

and experience have already proved the necessity of fertilizers. Low prices and sharp competition demand their intelligent application.

Successful farmers will tell you that they use fertilizers containing a high percentage of

Potash

and that they secure the largest yields and most money for their products by doing so.

We have collected in our pamphlets the results of long and carefully conducted experiments by leading authorities, which we send free to all farmers who apply for them.

GERMAN KALI WORKS,
93 Nassau St., New York.

THE FUTURE

success of our agriculture depends upon our ability to double the yield of any given product per acre. This is easily possible if the farmer, gardener or planter will use sufficient quantity of the proper fertilizing material. The most essential element of a fertilizer is Nitrogen. This can be best secured in its most available form in **NITRATE OF SODA.** Unsurpassed for the production of early vegetables; shortens the season; you get into market earlier with better and more salable products where **NITRATE OF SODA** is used. It is cheap, considering the small quantity necessary to produce good results. All about it in pamphlet "FOOD FOR PLANTS." FREE.

S. M. HARRIS, Moreton Farm, N.Y.

SAVE THE TOLL

by grinding your own grain.
All GROUND GRAIN IS DIGESTED.
No hogs need follow where the



Scientific
IS used. The four sizes, for steam, grind all kinds of grain shucked or unshucked. Also horse power grinders.

Catalog FREE. THE FOOS MFG. CO., SPRINGFIELD, O.

ROBERT S. GREEN.
MANUFACTURER OF
OYSTER SHELL LIME,
AND DEALER IN
Alum Lime, Cement, Hair and Plaster.
BUILDERS SUPPLIES.
OYSTER SHELLS FOR SALE.
Office for Oyster Shells 2115 Aliceanna Street.
Office ; 853 Frederick Ave.
Telephone 1848-3. BALTIMORE, MD

A. J. WALTER,
100 W. LEXINGTON ST. BALTIMORE.

WATCHES, DIAMONDS

... AND ...

JEWELRY.

Watch and Jewelry Repairing a Specialty.

Old Gold and Silver Bought or Exchanged

EVERY MILLIONAIRE MADE HIS FORTUNE FROM SOME INVENTION.

Send us sketches of your invention for free opinion of its merit and patentability. Our fees due after patent is granted. We will gladly refer you to many of our successful clients.

WASHINGTON PATENT AGENCY,
908-914 C. St. N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C.
LARGEST IN THE WORLD.

FOUTZ'S HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS

The oldest and best, consequently there are many imitations of the same and merchants say: "This is as good as Foutz's." Why do they say this? Because they make more or some cheap powder. **GET WHAT YOU ASK FOR AND NO OTHER.**

DAVID E. FOUTZ, Baltimore, Md.

BALTIMORE NURSERIES.

400 Acres in Nursery Stock.

100 Acres in Orchards.

100 Acres in Small Fruits.

We offer to our customers an immense stock. Apples, Peaches, Pears, Cherries, Apricots, Grapes &c., all standard sorts. Also the new varieties of Fruits, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, &c., wholesale and retail, Catalogue mailed on application. Agents Wanted. Write for terms.

FRANKLIN DAVIS NURSERY CO.,

Office: Cor. Baltimore and Paca Sts., Baltimore, Md.

SPECIAL OFFER TO OUR READERS A BOOK ON SILAGE,

By Professor F. W. WOOL,

Of the Agricultural Experiment Station, University of Wisconsin, the greatest living authority on the subject.

Having Purchased a
Large Portion of the
Edition of this . . .

Great Book

We are Enabled to
Supply our Readers
with this . . .

INVALUABLE AID TO FARMERS

At 25 Cents per Copy, the Ordinary Retail Price being 50 Cents.

A BOOK ON SILAGE tells

HOW to raise Crops for Silage
HOW to Store it Safely
HOW to Feed it and
HOW to Build Silos

And Everything else Connected with Silos and Silage.

IT IS BY FAR THE MOST

COMPLETE, SIMPLE and SCIENTIFIC BOOK EVER WRITTEN ON THE SUBJECT.

It is indispensable to all farmers operating a Silo, or intending to do so, and of the greatest value to all others. Profusely Illustrated.

REMEMBER—To our readers price reduced from 50c. to 25c.

Box 532, Balto., Md.

FARMER PUBLISHING CO.

Books and Catalogues.

Mr. Hy. A. Dreer's Autumn catalogue is before us. It is a handsome book of 48 pages, describing bulbs, with cultural directions for hyacinths, narcissus, tulips, &c., &c. Send to 714 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, for a copy free.

The old and reliable seed firm of Peter Henderson & Son, 35 & 37 Cortlandt St., New York, send us their Autumn catalogue, 1896, bulbs, plants and seeds. It is profusely and handsomely illustrated and contains everything for Fall planting.

We have received from A. J. Cammeyer, Sixth Ave. and 20th Street, New York, his annual illustrated catalogue of boots, shoes, slippers and rubbers. Mr. Cammeyer is one of the best known and largest manufacturers of fine work in his specialty in this country. His prices are reasonable and everything in foot wear for ladies' missies' and youths' can be found in his circular with prices plainly marked.

Fred. W. Kelsey, 145 Broadway, N. Y., send us his Fall catalogue of choice hardy trees, shrubs, bulbs and plants.

FLOWER QUERIES:

"Flower Queries" is the title of a new book on every day flower culture that every lady needs. Written in questions and answers, discussing 500 flower topics. Authentic information in concise form. Contents: Chap. I. Soil and General Culture. Chap. II. Bulbs. Chap. III. Lilies. Chap. IV. Roses. Chap. V. Vines. Chap. VI. Shrubs. Chap. VII. Ferns and Palms. Chap. VIII. Miscellaneous Queries. IX. Insects and Diseases. Chap. X. Flora. Hints. Price 25 cents. *The Courier*, Chat-ham, N. Y. We will send this little book and the Maryland Farmer for one year for 60c.

The Massachusetts Benefit Life Insurance Association.

With over \$139,000,000 insurance the above Association has held over \$100,000,000 cash surplus for the last ten years. It was selected by Col. J. L. Perkins, the well known and popular insurance agent, whose offices are in the Fidelity Building, for its exceptionally good method of conducting business, stability, safety and permanence. Intending insurers will do well to give Col. Perkins a call.

Real Estate Agency.

Mr. C. Brosius Reed, Real Estate and Investment Broker, whose offices are at 519 Law Building, is one of the most enterprising agents in our midst. He is a hustler of the hustler, and the amount of business transacted in this office in buying, selling or ex-

changing houses, farms, ground rents, loaning money, etc., is quite astonishing. Give Mr. Reed a call if you want to transact any of the business referred to above. Depend upon it Mr. Reed is the man to whom to go.

PATENTS.—Write for all information regarding PATENTS to

G. H. & W. T. HOWARD,

Water and Holliday Sts.,

Established 1871. Baltimore City, Md.

FOR SALE.—A Farm of 200 acres of land with fine shooting points, near Ocean City, Worcester Co., Md.

Address R., Box 532, Balto., Md.

FOR SALE 175 Acres Timber Land in Virginia.

Address N.

Box 532, Balto., Md.

SALE OR EXCHANGE.—Fine VIRGINIA FARM, good buildings, orchards, good timber; near town; bargain. Box 532, Balto., Md.

FOR SALE.—A nice little place of 18 acres, with small dwelling, in Lancaster Co., Va. Situated on the water. Steamboat wharf near by. Price \$600.

Address Box 532, Balto., Md.

During the ten years ending June 30th, 1896, the United States exported \$8,207,292,566 worth of domestic merchandise. Our imports during the same period being valued at \$7,656,127,784.

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

Oct. 12, 1896.

Quotations given below refer to Wholesale Prices.

WHEAT.—No. 2 red, 73¼c.; spot cash

wheat, 73¼c.; market steady at close.

CORN.—White, 31c. to 31½c.; cob, \$1.60 to 1.65 per bbl. for prime yellow.

OATS.—No. 2 new, White 25c. to 26c.; Ungraded White 17c. to 26c.

RYE.—No. 2, 39 to 40c.; bag parcels, 32 to 40c., as to condition.

HAY.—Choice timothy, \$13.00; Nos. 1 to 3, \$12.50 to \$9.00. Clover, No. 1, \$10.50 to \$11.00.

STRAW.—No. 1 straight rye, \$15; Tangled, \$8.00 to \$8.50.

CALVES.—Strictly choice, 6 to 6¼c.

SHEEP & LAMBS.—Spring lambs, 4 to 4¼c.

sheep, \$1.75 to \$2.00 per head for prime
EGGS.—Strictly fresh laid eggs 16½ to 17½c. per doz.

WHITE POTATOES.—27 to 32c. per bus.; Sweet 65 to 75c. per bbl.

YOUNG CHICKEN.—8c. per lb.; young ducks, 9c.

TURKEYS 8 to 9c.

EDWARD D. PRESTON,
 Successor to the late Charles H. Markland.
CONTRACTOR & BUILDER
 Appraiser and Arbitrator on Damage Cases
 Appraiser of Fire Losses.
 Work and Property Measured and Valued.
OFFICE--Room 25 Builders' Exchange Building,
SHOP 204 CLAY STREET,
BALTIMORE, M.D.
 Telephone 2216.

BICYCLES--SACRIFICE SALE.
 \$100.00, new, guaranteed ladies' and
 men's at \$40.00, a few still unsold,
 greatest bargains.
J. M. BACHERT, CLEVELAND, O.
 No. 12 So. Water St., Room 5.

ESTABLISHED 1872.

The South Baltimore Dental Association.

No. 414 HANOVER STREET,

Between Conway and Barre Sts., 1 square from
Light street Wharf.**BALTIMORE.**

Best Set of Teeth from	- - -	\$2.00-5.00
Silver Fillings, from	- - -	50-75 cts.
Cement Fillings, from	- - -	25-50 cts.
Gold Fillings, from	- - -	\$1.00-2.00
Cleansing Teeth, from	- - -	25-50 cts.
Gold Crowns, 22 kt., from	- - -	\$3.00-5.00
Extracting Teeth with Dentine	- - -	25 cts

and all Dental Work at lowest prices.

I Want to Sell

Brown Leghorns, Barred Plymouth Rocks
 Black Langshans, Light Brahmas, Buff
 Cochins, White Plymouth Rocks, White
 Leghorns, Black Minorcas and Pit Games.
 Choice stock at reduced prices. Eggs for
Fall Hatching.

Brown Leghorns, \$1.25; Barred Plymouth
 Rocks, \$1.50 per 13. Catalogue Free.

H. . CEER, Nashville, Tenn.

OUR WORK OUR REFERENCE,

EUGENE D. SPRINGER,

Adjuster of Machinery.

CARPENER & BUILDER,

428 S. CHARLES ST., Near Barre,

BALTIMORE, MD.*All kinds of Jobbing done at short notice*

A CROP OF SOME KIND CAN BE
 produced every month of the
 year in **South Florida.**
 Good climate, and good health. Write for
 information, **FLA. DEVELOPMENT Co.,**
 Avon Park, Fla.

We have **2 TONS** of Sample.

Copies of Magazines. All recent issues. We
 wish to place them in the hands of our
 agents. We can't afford to pay the postage
 on this vast amount but if you will send us
 10 cents we will mail you 1 pound or 3
 pounds for 25 cents. We also have one
 million copies of daily, weekly, agricultural,
 etc., etc., at same price as above.

Address, **AMERICAN CLUB LIST.**

Shamrock, N. Y.

**EGGS AND FOWLS**

FOR SALE From 50 varie-
 ties. Largest Range in the
 West. 2000 prizes at 10
 State Shows in 1894. Send
 three one cent stamps for best
 illustrated Catalogue, size
 8x11, 32 pages.

Chas. Gammerdinger, Box 130 Columbus, O.

FOR SALE,

40 young Pigs, Berkshire breed. Will
 be sold in lots to suit. Terms, address,

EMIL SCHMITZ,

Berlin, Md.

250 Farms For Sale. On the
 Eastern Shore of Maryland and Virginia,
 Land cheap and productive, convenient to
 markets both by land and water. No panic
 or blizzards, send stamp for descriptive
 price list and map of the Peninsula to

F. H. Dryden, Pocomoke City, Md

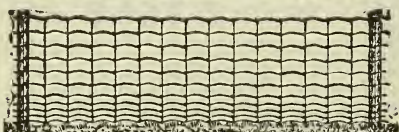
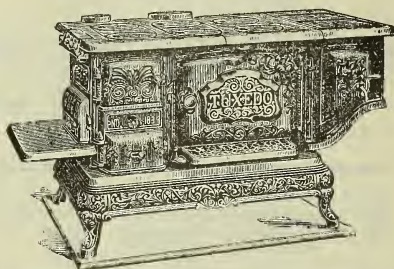
ESTABLISHED 1851.

The B. C. Bibb Stove Co.,**107 & 109 LIGHT STREET,****BALTIMORE, MD.**

MANUFACTURER OF

FIRE-PLACE HEATERS,
RANGES,
HOT-AIR FURNACES,
COOK STOVES,
HEATING STOVES,
HOLLOW-WARE, &c.

Telephone 1363.

**IT'S UNCERTAINTY THAT HURTS!**

That's what the business men claim, and why not consider that feature when figuring on the fence problem. With an unproved device, you are never sure that your stock and crops are safe. We are selling **Page** to men who have tested it over ten years. They're not experimenting.

PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., Adrian, Mich.**LION FODDER****CUTTER & CRUSHER****FOR HAY, STRAW,****DRY FODDER, & ENSILAGE,****CUTS, & LENGTH CAN BE**

USED WITH, & WITHOUT CRUSHING ATTACHMENT
MADE BY GEO. S. COMSTOCK, MECHANICSBURG, PENNA.

FOR BEST HAY PRESSES**[STEEL PRESSES]****SELF FEEDER**

ADDRESS P. K. DEDERICK & CO.,
35 DEDERICK'S WORKS, ALBANY, N.Y.



CURES DISEASE
WITHOUT
MEDICINE.

DR. J. J. WILLIAMS, Agent,**328 N. Charles Street,****BALTIMORE, MD.****CHILLS, AGUE & MALARIA****— CURED BY —****BLANEY'S AGUE MIXTURE****25CTS., SOLD EVERYWHERE.****F. M. BLANEY,****Pratt and Gilmor Street.****WOVEN WIRE FENCE****Over 50 Styles****The best on Earth. Horse high.****Bull strong, Pig and Chicken****tight. You can make from 40****to 60 rods per day for from****14 to 22c. a Rod.****Illustrated Catalogue Free.****KITSELMAN BROS.,****Ridgeville, - Indiana.**

Baltimore Business College

5 N. CHARLES STREET,

BALTIMORE, MD.

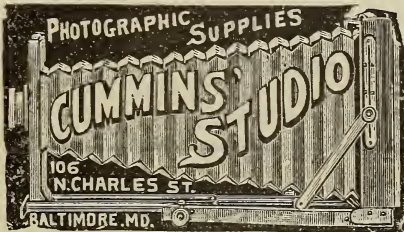
**LEARN
TO DO BY
DOING**

THIS is the only College in Baltimore that teaches Actual Business from Start to Finish, and does not require students to copy from a text book or memorize useless rules. No vacations. Students enter at any time and receive individual instruction. This is a wide-awake, up-to-date school, and a thorough investigation is solicited. Good positions secured for Graduates WITHOUT CHARGE. Write for particulars.

E. H. NORMAN, President.

5 N. CHARLES ST. BALTIMORE, MD.

**NEW RAPID
SHORTHAND
AND
TYPEWRITING.**



The high standard of work performed at the Studio of the late Jas. S. Cummins will be maintained by experienced artists and every endeavor made to please the patrons. We hope to merit a further share of your patronage.

Respectfully yours,

G. O. Cummins.



EFFACER CREAM
THE...
**INSTANTANEOUS
BEAUTIFIER**

Thoroughly endorsed by Physicians and guaranteed to remove Wrinkles, Freckles, Pimples, Sallowiness &c. A single trial will prove its merits.

Treatment free. For sale everywhere.

Laboratory 647 W. Lexington St., Baltimore, Md.

NOTICE! SOMETHING NEW!

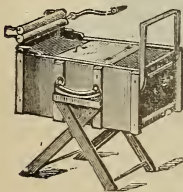
Dr. Spranklin's Bay Side Stock Farm.



Salt Water Bathing and Soak for Horses in the Chesapeake Bay, only two and one-half hours run on the Steamer Emma Giles to Spranklin Wharf, where they receive professional care, board and medicine at \$10 per month. Horses sent for and delivered. Disabled animals sent to boat in ambulance free. Box stall for all. Five hundred acres of land, with spring water in every field. Special rates given to firms with several or more horses to winter or pasture. The largest and most complete establishment of its kind in the U. S. Horses are sent here for treatment from every section of the country. For further information call at

MARYLAND VETERINARY HOSPITAL,

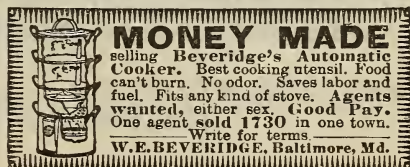
Telephone—1565. 1311 to 1321 Harford Ave.

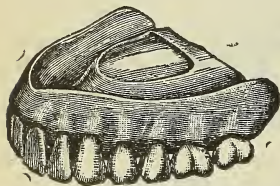


The Rocker Washer

has proved the most satisfactory of any Washer ever placed upon the market. It is warranted to wash an ordinary family washing of 100 pieces in ONE HOUR, as clean as can be washed on the washboard. Write for prices and full description.

ROCKER WASHER CO.
FT. WAYNE, IND.
Liberal inducements to live agents





WE GUARANTEE

That all Dental operations executed at our Parlors will be performed by dentists that stand high in the ranks of experts in the profession. (We do not employ students.)

An Elegant Set of Teeth for \$5.00

Best Set of Teeth Made - - \$8.00

The material and workmanship on our best Sets we guarantee to be equal to any teeth made that cost twice this price.

Teeth filled with Gold	— \$1.00 and up	Teeth Extracted	—	25c
Teeth filled with Silver	— 75c	Teeth Extracted, painless	—	50c
Teeth filled with Amalgam	— 50c	Teeth Cleaned	—	75c
GOLD CROWNS	[22K.] \$5.00.	Bridge Work Reduced.		

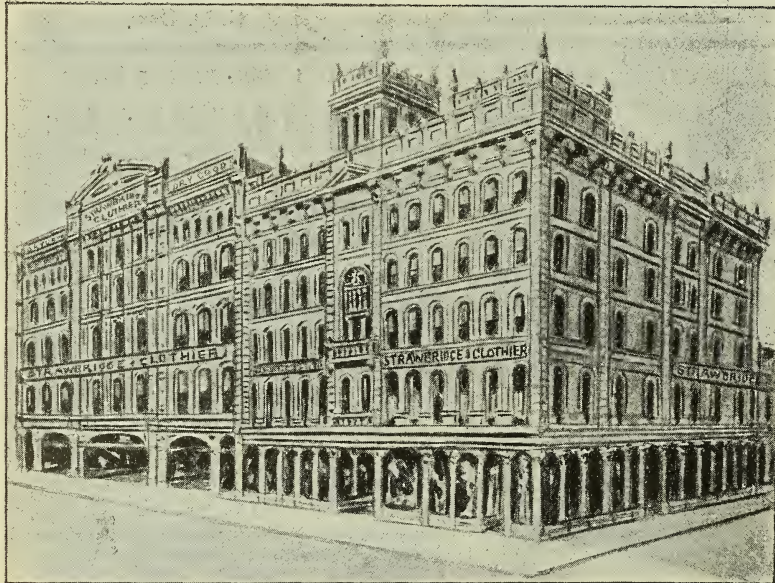
The Largest and Most Thoroughly Equipped Dental Offices in the Country.

All work is guaranteed. Ladies in attendance.

PHILADELPHIA DENTAL ROOMS,

CORNER CHARLES AND BALTIMORE STREETS.

OVER BEAR'S SHOE STORE. (OLD HERALD BUILDING.)



STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER.

Dry Goods, &c.

PHILADELPHIA, PENNA.

NEW FOUNTAIN HOTEL,

EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN PLANS.

COR. PRATT & CALVERT STS.

Baltimore, Md.

Rooms 50c. up to \$1.50, European Plan.

Board \$1.50 to \$2.50 per day American Plan.

All the modern improvements—Electric Bells, Electric Lights and Steam heat in every room.

Over Sixty Bedrooms all elegantly upholstered and furnished.

Steamed Oysters, Terrapin, Game, &c., in season.

BERNARD REILLY.

NEW YORK

DENTAL PARLOR CO.

(INCORPORATED)

219 N. EUTAW ST.

BALTIMORE, MD.



Teeth Extracted,	25c
With Vitalized Air,	50c
Teeth Filled with Amalgam,	50c
With Gold and Platina,	75c
With Enamel,	75c
With Gold	\$1 and up
A Good Set of Teeth,	\$5.00
Best Set of Teeth—"No better made"	8.00

CROWNED TEETH AND BRIDGE WORK

—OR—

ARTIFICIAL TEETH WITHOUT PLATES.

DR. W. H. SPANCLER, Manager.

When insuring ones Life or property, the very best plan is sought as to cost, safety and permanence. No better, no more economical or safe Insurance can be found than in the

Massachusetts Benefit Life Insurance Association.

Their assets and standing are shown by their last report July 1st, 1894.
 35,000 Policy-holders, Over 139,000,000 insurance in force.
 Over 1,000,000 Cash Surplus for the last 16 years.

For explanation call on

Col. P. L. Perkins,

Fidelity Building.

Cor. Charles & Lexington Streets.

Interesting To Farmers. Cheaper than the Stump Puller.

TO CLEAR YOUR LAND OF STUMPS AND BOULDERS,

— *USE* —

JUDSON POWDER.

Can Be transported and handled with perfect safety. Send for pamphlet and price list

ATLANTIC DYNAMITE CO.,

Orders will receive prompt attention if left with

LEWIS D. THOMAS, 112 LIGHT ST., BALTIMORE, MD.

We refer to the Maryland Farmer,

ROOFING.

Granite, all kinds of Compositions, Tin and Slate Roofing put on and Old Roofs Repaired, at Moderate Rates.

— DEALERS IN —

CUPOLA, FURNACE AND STOVE BRICK.

Steam Boilers and Pipes covered.

Steam Pipes laid under ground and through water.

COUNTRY WORK PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

~ ALSO TWO and THREE PLY ROOFING and CEMENT. ~

PETER H. MORGAN, & SON

OFFICE, 105 N. FRONT ST.,

BALTIMORE, MD

Railroads, &c.

Mr. Hy. Fink has been elected President of the Norfolk and Western Railway Co.

Two Philadelphia firms, with close Wall Street connections, have been buying Reading Stock to lock it up.

It is said that it cost 27c. to carry a bushel of wheat from Chicago to New York in 1857. It costs now less than 7c.

The graders have finished the work between Hillsboro and Denton, on the Queen Anne R. R., and the track is laid over one half of the distance.

The new Western Maryland station at Westminster, will be the handsomest along the road when completed. The new Windsor station is about finished.

An election for five directors of the Western Maryland Railroad Company will be held at _____ of the company. Hillen station Oct 21st. at 12 M.

Shenandoah Valley division of the Norfolk and Western Railroad was sold Sept. 16, to the committee representing the reorganization by the bondholders. Price, \$1,500,000.

Baltimore and the Ohio Railroad Co. will erect large car shops in the town of Keyser, W. V. The citizens have agreed to give \$10,000 towards the erection of the shops.

Gen. Horace Porter, who has been a Vice-President of Pullman's Palace Car Company for about 20 years, has resigned that office in order to accept the Chairmanship of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Company, to which he has recently been elected.

We call the special attention of our numerous readers to the changes in the schedule of the Baltimore & Ohio R. R., Western Maryland R. R., Baltimore, Chesapeake and Atlantic R. R. and Baltimore and Annapolis Short Line, in our Travelers' Guide this month.

Mr. Thomas F. Ryan, and others, of New York, have, it is said, purchased the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, which owns a controlling interest in the various

railroads that compose the Seaboard Air Line system. The new owners, it is further stated, have also secured control of the Baltimore Steam Packet Co., popularly known as the Old Bay Line.

Frederick Bartlett, Sr., a projector of big enterprises, who resides in Chicago, has just received from the Mexican Government the most important railroad concession granted since the Mexican Central obtained its franchise. It is through an almost unexplored region of Mexico, over chains of mountains, across deeply cut clefts between them, and above miles of swamps on trestle work. Chicago capital is to build the road. Mr. Bartlett has been granted 1,000,000 acres of land. The road will cost millions of dollars.

Cheap Farms.

Low priced farming and grazing lands in Virginia, West Virginia and Maryland, located along the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad and convenient to Eastern markets, can be purchased on easy terms.

For special list published in the B. & O. Field, send free of charge, write to S. P. Kretzer, Land and Immigration Agent, B. & O. R. R., Philadelphia, Pa.

Royal Blue Line to Philadelphia.

Fast time. Frequent trains. Prompt service. Excellent Dining Cars. Track rock ballasted. Engines burn coke. No smoke. No dust.

BAY LINE STEAMERS. BALTIMORE STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

BALTIMORE AND RICHMOND,

JAMES RIVER ROUTE.

ELEGANT STEAMER VIRGINIA, Of this company's fleet, will leave PIER 10, Light Street Wharf, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 4 P. M. for Richmond Va. Commodious staterooms. Best of meals on European Plan. Fare to Richmond, only \$1.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Owing to the popularity of these trips, the patronage is so large that staterooms should be reserved in advance at 129 EAST BALTIMORE STREET, (Bay Line Office), to avoid crowding and discomfort.

THOS. SKINNER, Agent.
E. W. THOMPSON, J. R. SHERWOOD,
Traffic Manager. Gen. Manager.

TRAVELERS GUIDE.

Baltimore and Ohio R. R.

(SCHEDULE, In effect Sept. 15, 1896.)

Leave Baltimore.

For Chicago and Northwest, Vestibuled Limited

Express daily 9.00 A. M. Express 7.00 P. M.

Mt. Royal Station Express, 6.45 P. M. daily.

For Cincinnati, St. Louis and Louisville, Camden Station, Vestibuled Limited Express daily 2.40 P. M. Express 11.05 P. M.

Mt. Royal Station, Vestibuled Limited 2.26 P. M. Express 10.50 P. M. daily.

For Pittsburgh, and Cleveland, Camden Station, 9.00 A. M. and 7.30 P. M.

Mt. Royal Station, 7.30 P. M.

For Deer Park, Mountain Lake Park and Oakland, Camden station 11.00 A. M., 2.40 7.00, 11.05 P. M. All daily. No westbound trains stop at Mountain Lake Park on Sunday.

Mt. Royal Station, daily 2.26, 6.43, 10.50 P. M.

For Berkeley Springs, Camden Station, 4.00, 8.05 A. M. 2.40 P. M. daily, except Sunday; special, 11.00 A. M. daily, and 7.00 P. M. Saturday only.

Mt. Royal Station 2-26, except Sunday, 6-43 P. M., Saturday only.

For Washington, Camden Station, week days, 5.00, x6.15, x6.25, 6.35 x7.20, x8.00, 8.35 x9.00, x10.30, x11-0 A. M., (12.00 noon, 45 minutes.) 12.10, x12.50 x2.40, 2.50, (x3.45 45 minutes) x4.10, 5.10, x 5.40, x6.00, 6.18, x 7.00, x7.30 x7.48, 9.15, x9.39, x11.05, 11.30 P. M. Sundays, x6.25, 6.35 8.35, x9.00, x10.30, 11.00 A. M., (12.00 M, 45 minutes.) 1.05, x2.40 [3.45, 45 minutes.) 5.10, 6.18, x7.00, x7.30, 9.15, x9.39, x11.05 and 11.30 P. M.

Mt. Royal Station, week days, 6-08, 10-16 A. M., 12-41, 2-26, 3-34, 5-31, 6-43, 7-39, 9-29, 10-50 P. M. Sundays, 6-08, 10-16 A. M., 2-26, 3-34, 6-43, 9-26, 10-50 P. M. For Annapolis, Camden Station, 7.50, 8.35 A. M., 12.10 and 4.10 P. M. On Sunday, 8.35 A. M. and 5.10 P. M.

For Frederick, Camden Station, 4.00, 8.05, A. M., 1.20, 4.20 and 5.25 P. M. On Sunday, 9.35 A. M. and 5.25 P. M.

For New Orleans, Memphis, Birmingham, Chattanooga, Knoxville, Bristol and Roanoke, Camden Station, 9.39 P. M. daily. Sleeping Car, Baltimore to New Orleans and Washington to Memphis.

Mt. Royal Station, 9.29 P. M. For Luray, Camden Station, 2.40 P. M. daily. Mount Royal Station, 2.26 P. M. daily.

For Lexington, Staunton and points in the Virginia Valley, Camden Station, 4.00, 11.00 A. M. For Winchester 4.20 P. M. Mixed train for Harrisonburg, 4.00 A. M.

For Hagerstown, Camden Station, 4.00, 7.05 11.00 A. M., 4.10 P. M.

For Mt. Airy and Way Stations, Camden Station, 4.00, 7.05, 9.35 A. M., 11.20 (4.10 stops at principal stations only.) 5.25, 7.30, 9.10 P. M.

For Ellicott City, 9.00, 7.00, 7.05, Camden Station, 4.00, 7.00, 7.05, 9.35, A. M. 11.20, 7.30, 7.40, 9.25, 9.30, 11.10, P. M.

For Curtis Bay, Camden Station, week-days 6.28 A. M., Leave Curtis Bay, week-days 5.45 P. M. Trains arrive from Chicago, and the Northwest, daily, Camden Station, 12.50 and 6.00 P. M.

Mt. Royal station, 12.16, 6.10 P. M. from Pittsburgh and Cleveland, Camden station, 7.55 A. M. 6.15 P. M.

Mt. Royal station, 8.17 A. M. 6-06 P. M.; from Cincinnati, St. Louis and the West. Camden station, 7.55, A. M., 1:35 P. M., daily.

Mount Royal station 8.17 A. M., 7.52 P. M.

Royal Blue Line for New York and Philadelphia.

All trains illuminated with Pintsch light.

Leave Camden Station.

Leave Mount Royal station six minutes later.

For New York, Boston and the East, week-days, 7.50, (8.10 Dining Car) 8.50, (10.50, Dining Car) A. M. 12.50, (1.45 Dining Car) 3.50 (6.00 Dining Car) 9.00 P. M. (1.15 night, Sleeping Car from Mt. Royal station, open for passengers 10.00 P. M.) Sundays, (8.10 Dining Car) 9.50 (Dining Car) A. M. 1.45 Dining Car, 3.50, (6.00 Dining Car) 9.00 P. M., 1.15 night Sleeping Car from Mt. Royal station, open for passengers 10.00 P. M.

For Atlantic City, 10.50 A. M., 12.50, 1.45 P. M. Sundays 1.45 P. M.

For Cape May week-days 10.50 A. M., 12.50 P. M.

For Philadelphia, Newark, Wilmington and Chester, week-days, 7.50, (8.10 Dining Car stopping at Philadelphia only) 8.50 (10.50, stopping at Wilmington only, Dining Car) A. M. 12.50, (1.45 Dining Car stopping at Philadelphia only) 3.50, (6.00 Dining Car,) 9.00, P. M. 1.15 night. Sundays, (8.10 Dining Car,) (9.50 Dining Car) A. M., 1.45 Dining Car, 3.50, 6.00 Dining Car, 9.00 P. M., 1:15 night.

For all Stations on Philadelphia Division, week days, 8.20 a. m., 2.55, 5.15 p. m. Sundays, 9.20 a. m. 5.15 p. m.

Leave Mt. Royal station 6 minutes later than the time shown at Camden station.

†Except Sunday. §Sunday only. °Daily. x Express train.

Baggage called for and checked from hotels and residences by Union Transfer Company on order left at Ticket Offices:

N. W. Cor. CALVERT AND BALTIMORE ST. S.

230 South Broadway or Camden Station.

W. M. GREENE CHAS. O. SCULL,

Gen. Manager Gen Passenger Agent.

(In effect Oct. 1, 1896.)

Western Maryland Railroad.

Trains leave Hilen Station as follows:

*4.30 A. M.—Fast Mail, Main Line, N. and W. R. and ex. Sunday P. V. R. R., B. & C. V. R. R. Martinsburg and Winchester.

†7.22 A. M.—York, B. & H. Div., and Main Line East of Emory Grove, also Carlisle and G. and H. R. R.

†8.11 A. M.—Main Line Fredk. B. & C. V. R. R., Emmitsburg and N. & W. R. R. to Shenandoah, \$9.30 A. M.—Accommodation for Union Bridge and Hanover.

†10.17 A. M.—Accommodation for Union Bridge York, Gettysburg, also Carlisle and G. & H.

†2.25 P. M.—Accommodation for Emory Grove.

†2.32 P. M.—Accommodation for Union Bridge.

†3.32 P. M.—Exp. for York and B. & H. Div.

†4.00 P. M.—Accommodation for Emory Grove.

†4.08 P. M.—Express Main Line, Frederick, Emmitsburg, B. & C. V. R. R., and N. & W. R. R.

†5.10 P. M.—Accommodation for Emory Grove.

†6.05 P. M.—Accommodation for Union Bridge.

†6.30—Accommodation for Emory Grove.

†11.25 p. m.—Accommodation for Emory Grove.

* Daily. † Daily ex. Sunday. §Sunday only.

Ticket and Baggage Office, 205 East Baltimore St.

Trains stop at Union Station, Pennsylvania Avenue, Fulton and Walbrook Stations.

B. H. GRISWOLD, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

J. M. HOOD, General Manager.

Baltimore and Annapolis Short Line R. R.

Trains Leave Camden Station

For Annapolis and Way Stations, week-days, 7.15, 8.50 a. m., 1:10, 5:40 p. m. On Sundays 8:50 a. m. 4:50 p. m. Leave Annapolis, Week Days, 6:45, 8:55 a. m., 12 m., 3:50 p. m. Sundays 8:55 a. m., and 4:30 p. m.

C. A. COOMBS, General Manager.

Steamer SASSAFRAS, on and after Sept. 21, will leave Georgetown MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS & FRIDAYS, at 7.30 A. M.; Shallcross, 7.45 A. M.; Cassidy's, 8.00 A. M.; Turner's Creek, 8. BETTERTON, 9.00 A. M.; Buck Neck 10.15. A. M., and Gale's Wharf, 10.30 A. M. Returning will leave Baltimore, Pier 6, Light street, at 10.30 a. m. on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays for the above landings.

WILLIAM CUNDIFF, Superintendent.

TRAVELERS GUIDE.

Schedule in in effect Sept. 8, 1896.

Balto. Chesapeake & Atlantic Railway Company.

Water and Rail Routes to Ocean City and all points of the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries.

For Health, Pleasure and Business.

Unexcelled facilities for both passenger and freight traffic.

Steamers leave Pier 3, 4, 4½ 11 and Light Street Wharf Baltimore as follows:

RAILWAY DIVISION—4.30 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday; Saturday only 3 p. m. for Claiborne and stations to Ocean City.

Returning, leave Ocean City 6.30 a. m. daily, except Sunday, arriving at Baltimore 1.20 p. m.

CHOPTANK RIVER LINE. 8. p. m. daily, except Sunday, for Easton, Oxford, Cambridge, and landings to Denton. Returning leave Denton at 12.30 p. m. daily, except Saturday, Cambridge, 6. p. m.; Oxford, 7.30 p. m.; Easton 9.30 p. m., arriving in Baltimore at 5 a. m.

WICOMICO RIVER LINE. 5. p. m. every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday for Wingate's Point, Deal's Island and landings to Salisbury. Returning, leave Salisbury at 12 m. every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arr. in Baltimore at 6 a. m.

NANTICOKE RIVER LINE. 5 p. m. every Monday, Wednesday and Friday for Deal's Island, and landings to Seaford, Del. Returning, leave Seaford at 12 o'clock noon Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, arriving in Baltimore at 5 a. m.

GREAT WICOMICO and PIANKA TANK RIVER LINE—5 p. m. every Tuesday and Friday for Great Wicomico River, Dividing Indian and Dymers Creeks, Little Bay, Milford Haven and Plankatank river to Freeport. Returning, leave Freeport at 6 a. m. every Monday and Thursday, arriving at Baltimore 5 a. m.

Steamers from South Street Wharf:

POCOMOKE RIVER LINE. 5.30 p. m. every Tuesday and Friday for Crisfield, Tangier Island, Onancock, and landings to Pocomoke City and Snow Hill. Returning, leave Snow Hill at 6 a. m., Crisfield, 6 p. m. every Monday and Thursday, arriving in Baltimore at 6 a. m.

MESSONGO RIVER LINE. 5.30 p. m. every Monday and Thursday for Fords, Crisfield, Finneys, Onancock, Chesconessee,

Hunting Creek and Messongo. Returning, leave Messongo every Wednesday and Saturday at 6 a. m., Crisfield 6 p. m., arriving in Baltimore at 6 a. m.

OCCOHANNOCK RIVER LINE. 5.30 p. m. every Wednesday & Sunday for Crisfield, Harborton, Evans, Boggs, Cedar View, Nandua, Concord, Reads, Davis', Shields, Rues. Returning, leave Rues every Tuesday and Friday at 8.30 a. m., Crisfield, 6 p. m., arriving in Baltimore at 5 a. m.

WILLARD THOMSON.

241 South Street,
Baltimore, Md.

Gen'l. Manager.

Schedule in effect May 12th, 1896.

Wheeler Transportation Line.

Daily Steamers for the

Great Choptank, Trappe and Tuckahoe Rivers.

Steamers—Minnie Wheeler. Chesapeake

Steamers will leave Pier 5 Light Street Wharf daily (except Sundays) at 7 P. M. for Oxford, Trappe, Cambridge, *Chancellor's, Clark's, Choptank, *Lloyd's, Dover Bridge, Kingston, McCarty's, Ganey's, *†Todd's, *†Downes', *†Towers', †Williston, *Reese's, Coward's, Covey's, Hillsboro, Queen Anne.

Arriving at Oxford the following mornings in time for connection with the Delaware and Choptank R. R. and at Cambridge with the Cambridge and Seaford R. R.

RETURNING.

Steamers leave for Baltimore, Mondays Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays. Hillsboro 10:00 a. m., Covey's 10:30 a. m., Coward's 11:00 m., *Reese's, *†Todd's, *Downes', *†Towers', Williston 1 p. m., Ganey's 1.30 p. m., McCarty's 2 p. m., Kingston 2 15 p. m., Dover Bridge 2.30 p. m., *Lloyd's, Choptank 4 p. m., Clark's 4.20 p. m., *Chancellor's, Cambridge 6 p. m., Trappe 7:30 p. m., Oxford 9 p. m.

Arriving in Baltimore early the following mornings. Steamer leaves Hillsboro Saturdays at 4 p. m. for Williston, leaving Williston Sundays at 7 a. m., Choptank 10 a. m., Cambridge 11.30 a. m., Trappe 12.30 p. m., Oxford 1.30 p. m. arriving in Baltimore 8 p. m. Sundays.

ADAMS EXPRESS SERVICE.

Baggage delivered to all parts of the City at reasonable rates, orders can be left with the Purser of Steamer or at office on the Pier

E. E. WHEELER, Agent

Office: Pier 5, Light St.

TRAVELERS GUIDE.

Weems Steamboat Company.

FROM PIER 8 LIGHT STREET—For Fair Haven, Plum Point and the Patuxent as far as Benedict 6.30 A. M. Wednesday and Saturday. Freight received Tuesday and Friday.

FROM PIER 2—For the Patuxent direct as far as Bristol 9 P. M. Sunday. Freight received Saturday.

For Fredericksburg and all wharves on the Rappahannock Tuesday and Friday at 4.30 P. M. For Rappahannock as far as Naylor's Wednesday at 4.30 P. M. Freight received daily.

FROM PIER 9—For Washington, D. C., Alexandria and landings on the Potomac—Friday at 5 P. M. For the Potomac as far as Stone's Tuesday at 5 P. M. Freight received daily.

HENRY WILLIAMS, Agent.

The Ericsson Line.

Attractive Water Route to Philadelphia. Cabin fare \$2. Deck fare \$1.50. Steamers entirely remodeled and luxuriously refurnished; lighted throughout with electricity. Round trip ticket \$2, for sale only at Company's Office. Steamers sail at 5 P. M. daily. Write or send for descriptive pamphlet of route and the great fishing grounds at Betterton. Freights cheaper than by rail. CLARENCE SHRIVER, Agent, 204 Light Street.

Chester River Steamboat Co.,

Until further notice, Steamers of this line will leave Pier 7 Light street, as follows:

At 2.30 P. M., daily, except Sunday, for Rock Hall, Jackson Creek and Centerville and landings on the Corsica river. At 2.45 p. m. daily, except Sunday, for Kent Island, Queenstown, Bogles Quaker Neck, Bookers, Itolph and Chestertown. Steamer COLE, CA. Monday, Wednesday and Friday at midnight for Quaker Neck, Bookers, Itolph's, Chestertown and Crumpton.

Freight received daily, except between 2 and 3 P. M.

GEORGE WARFIELD, President.

Baltimore, Chesapeake and Richmond Steamboat Co.

BALTIMORE AND NORFOLK LINE.
YORK RIVER LINE.

FOR OLD POINT, NORFOLK & RICHMOND.
AND ALL POINTS SOUTH.

On and after July 1, 1896, this Company will operate the above-named lines from Pier 19 Light street, as follows:

FOR OLD POINT AND NORFOLK.

Leave Baltimore daily (Sundays excepted) at 6 P. M., connecting at Norfolk with Southern Railway, Atlantic Coast Line, Norfolk and Western and Norfolk and Southern Railways.

FOR WEST POINT, RICHMOND AND SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

Leave Baltimore daily, Sundays excepted, at 5 o'clock, P. M., calling at Gloucester Point and Allmonds Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and Yorktown and Clay Bank Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Through tickets issued to all points, and can be procured at the BALTIMORE TRANSFER COMPANY, 205 East Baltimore street, where reservations for State Rooms can be made and baggage checked.

For further information apply at
GENERAL OFFICES, 530 LIGHT STREET.

E. J. CHISM,

General Freight and Ticket Agent.

REUBEN FOSTER, General Manager.

Potomac River Line.

Leave Pier 12 and 13 Light Street wharf every Thursday and Sunday at 6 p. m. for Potomac River Landings, extending Sunday trip to Washington and Alexandria. Leave Washington at 5 p. m. Tuesday.

ALVIN P. KENNEDY, Manager.

MERCHANTS AND MINERS

TRANSPORTATION CO.

FOR BOSTON AND THE EAST.

Every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday at 4 P. M.

FOR PROVIDENCE AND THE EAST.

Every Monday, and Friday at 4 P. M.

FOR SAVANNAH AND THE SOUTH.

Every Tuesday and Friday at 3 P. M.

FOR NEWPORT NEWS & NORFOLK.

Daily (except Wednesday & Saturday) 4 P. M.

Passenger Accommodation Unequaled; Cuisine the Best.

Freight capacity unlimited, careful handling and quick dispatch.

C. R. GILLINGHAM, Agent, Long Dock.

A. D. STEBBINS, W. P. TURNER,

Asst. Traffic Manager. Gen. Pass. Agt.

J. C. WHITNEY, Traffic Manager.

General offices—216 Water Street.

Annapolis, West and Rhode Rivers.

Steamer Emma Giles, for Annapolis and West River Route Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 8 A. M.

Little Choptank River and Lowe's Wharf Tuesdays and Thursdays at 7 A. M.

Tolchester, Saturdays at 7 A. M., and 2.30 P. M.

Freight received daily at Pier 16 Light street.

Roanoke, Norfolk & Baltimore Steamboat Company,

PIER 9½ LIGHT STREET WHARF.

Freight received daily for Hampton, Newport News and Suffolk, Va., Washington, Newberne, Goldsboro' and landings on Tar, Neuse and Roanoke rivers, N. C., and stations on Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad. Steamers leave every Tuesday and Friday at 5 P. M.

THOMAS SKINNER, Superintendent.

New York and Baltimore Transportation Line.

First Class Freight Steamers for New York from wharf foot of Frederick street dock at 5 P. M. daily, except Sunday.

Careful handling of freight, prompt despatch and LOWER RATES THAN BY RAIL are the inducements offered to shippers by this line.

For further information apply to

CLARENCE SHRIVER, Agent,

204 Light St.

Baltimore & Lehigh Railway.

NORTH AVENUE STATION,

BALTIMORE.

LEAVE WEEK-DAYS FOR CARDIFF—

7:30 A. M., and 4:00 P. M.

LEAVE WEEK-DAYS FOR BELAIR.

9:30 A. M., and 5:30 P. M.

SUNDAY FOR CARDIFF—

9:30 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.

SUNDAY FOR BELAIR—6:30 P. M.

W. A. MOORE, Gen'l. Manager.



HAVE YOU ONE OR MORE COWS?

If so, whether for pleasure or profit, household or dairy, you should know of the

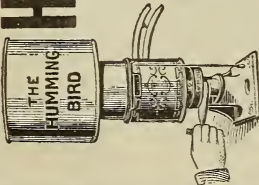
CENTRIFUGAL CREAM SEPARATORS.

The De Laval Separators save at least Ten Dollars per Cow per year over and above any other Separator or Creaming System. All other Separators are merely inferior imitations or infringe the De Laval patents. Many users have already been enjoined.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED as a condition of sale.

GENERAL OFFICES:
74 Cortlandt St., New York.

BRANCH OFFICES:
THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.
ELGIN, ILL.



Maryland Agricultural Co.,

Special selling agents,
32 W. Pratt Street, Baltimore.



FINE BLOODED Cattle
Sheep, Hogs, Poultry
Sporting Dogs. Send stamps,
for catalogue, 150 engravings.
N. P. BOYER & CO.
Coatesville, Pa.



LARGE SALES

Sold 1673 O. I. C. HOGS
IN 1894.

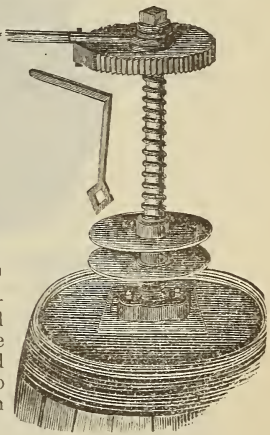
Send for a description of THIS
FAMOUS BREED, two of which
weighed 2806 lbs. First appli-
cant from each locality can have
a pair on time and an agency
The L. B. SILVER CO.,
CLEVELAND, O.

HATCH CHICKENS BY STEAM
With the **MODEL**
Excelsior Incubator.
Simple, Perfect, Self-Regu-
lating. Thousands in success-
ful operation. Guaranteed to
hatch a larger percentage of
fertile eggs at less cost than
any other Hatcher. *Lowest
priced first-class Hatcher
made. **GEO. H. STAHL,**
114 to 122 S. 6th St., Quincy, Ill.

Circulars free.
Send 6c. for
illus. Catalogue.

TOBACCO
SCREWS for
Tobacco
Growers
Commission
Merchants
Planters & Others.

All the differ-
ent sizes and
Styles, and of the
most approved
design made to
order at our Iron
Foundry.



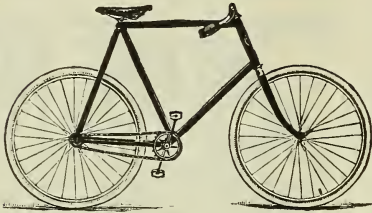
JAMES BATES' SONS,

Successors to JAMES BATES.

Cor. President and Pratt Sts, Baltimore,

MARYLAND FARMER,
50 cents per annum

LARRIMORE,



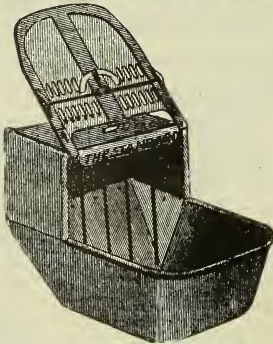
HIGH GRADE, \$75

We Work from Your Specifications.

THE LARRIMORE CO.

Factory and Salesrooms,

102 TO 106 EAST PRATT STREET.



FARMERS. HORSEMEN.

The **STANDARD FEED BOX**. Guaranteed to save from 10 to 40 per cent of grain. Promotes digestion and prevents colic, founder and cribbing. Hundreds in use in Baltimore giving perfect satisfaction. Our new **COMBINED AUTOMATIC FEEDER** and Standard Box feeds your horses while you sleep. Our Improved Hay Rack, in combination with box Automatic Feeder, salt pot and water bowl is the grandest piece of stable furniture on the market.

Come and see us or send for circulars.

The Standard Feed Box Co.

Office, 700 E. Monument St.

Mention this Magazine,

FREY'S VERMIFUGE



"25¢ SAVED
MY LIFE"

The old-fashioned and always reliable remedy for stomach disorders. One bottle has killed 614 worms. Thousands of people living to-day owe their life to this medicine. The same good medicine

FOR CHILDREN

that it was fifty years ago.

If your druggist or storekeeper does not keep it, send 25c. for one bottle to

E. & S. FREY, Baltimore, Md.

S. M. SIBLEY & CO.,

DEALERS IN

Feed, Grain and Hay,

And GENERAL AGENTS for the

WILBUR SEED MEAL COMPANY,

213 and 215 W. Camden St., Baltimore,

TESTIMONIALS;

MARYLAND VETERINARY HOSPITAL,

Harford Avenue, Baltimore, Md.,

DR. THOS. W. SPANKLIN.

Endorses Wilbur's White Rock Hoof Packing and says: "I have made a thorough test of it and find it softens hard and contracted feet, and removes inflammation, soreness and lameness." Dr. Thomas W. Spanklin

RICE BROS., Vienna Broad.

Messrs. S. M. SIBLEY & Co.,

Gentlemen:—Having given the Wilbur's Seed Meal a fair trial on several horses which had been out of condition, we noted a marked improvement within a few days. They commenced taking on flesh, and improved in spirits, and after a little over 30 days use we can cheerfully recommend it, believing it to be one of the very best articles of the kind ever placed on the market. We shall continue to use it, believing it to be a saving of feed, as well as keeping the horse in better condition. Yours RICE BROS.

When writing to advertisers always mention the Maryland Farmer.

GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL.

500 North Calvert Street, Corner Frankiin.

AMERICAN { \$1.50 to \$ 2.00 per Day. || EUROPEAN { 50 cents to \$1.50 per Day
 { \$6.00 to \$12.00 per Week.

SPECIAL PARTY, FAMILY AND WEEKLY RATES
 SPECIAL RATES FOR TABLE BOARDERS.

JOHN WOOD, Manager.

THALMAN MFG. CO., "INCORPORATED."

Direct Importers, Exporters, Manufacturers
 and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

RUBBER STAMP NOVELTIES,

Post Office Daters, Brass Stencils,

PRINTING PRESSES, PRINTERS' TYPE,

BLANK CARDS, BILL HEADS AND PRINTERS' STATIONERY,

Fancy Goods, Cutlery, Hardware and Stationers' Specialties.

NOVELTIES AND RELIABLE ARTICLES OF MERIT.

ARTISTIC JOB PRINTERS; PROMPT! ACCURATE! NEAT!



Giant Self-Inker

Made in 3 Sizes.

417 East Baltimore Stree', Near Holliday St,

BALTIMORE, M D., U. S. A.

G. C. MUELLER, PHOTOGRAPHER,

BROADWAY & BANK STREET,

BALTIMORE, MD.

We offer Superior Work, at moderate prices. Special attention is invited to the large portraits direct from life. Prices ranging from \$3 to \$10.

Six sizes to select from. Specimens on exhibition.

Personal attention is given to copying old pictures. Orders by mail attended to with promptness. Large stock of choice frames always on hand, at low prices.

To Photographers and Amateurs: Send for Price list of outfits and Photographic Materials. Reduced prices on cash basis.

PRINTING FOR THE TRADE WITH PROMPTNESS.

SPECIAL

CRAYON. Life Size \$2.50.

Send your Photograph to be copied direct and save Agents fees.

Correspondence Solicited.

Reference—Maryland Farmer,

WE PAY THE POSTAGE.

Your name on a postal will bring you our complete catalogue of
EVERYTHING

for a Farm, Garden and Dairy.

New Store, New Stock and lowest prices for quality of goods,

General Agents for

**McSherry Transplanters,
Gale Plows, Pitts Harrows,
Lean Lever Harrow,
De Laval Separators, &c., &c.
MARYLAND AGRICULTURAL CO.,
32 W. PRATT STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.**

THE GOTTSCHALK CO.,

BALTIMORE, MD.

PROPRIETORS.

POINTER
Maryland Rye.



FALL BULBS.

Hyacinths, Tulips, Crocus,
Chinese Sacred Lilies, &c.

CHOICE LAWN GRASS.

SEEDS OF ALL KINDS.

PEAS, BEANS AND CORN.



THE JOHN BOLGIANO CO.

21 E. LOMBARD ST. Near Light,

Baltimore, Md.

T. J. HARDESTY,
General Manager.

DAVID SMART,
Chief Detective.

INTERNATIONAL DETECTIVE SERVICE.

WE
NEVER  SLEEP.

All branches of legitimate detective work skillfully handled. Experienced and competent operatives detailed on cases at a moment's notice. We make a specialty of country work. Charges reasonable. Write us relative to terms, etc., etc. Consultation free.

102 North Charles Street, Baltimore, Md.

Eaton & Burnett BUSINESS COLLEGE AND SCHOOL OF SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING.

STOCKHOLDERS
AND HEADS OF
DEPARTMENTS.

A. H. EATON, President and General Manager, &c.
H. N. STALEY, Actual Business, Banking, &c.
J. W. DIXON, Arithmetic, Correspondence, &c.
J. C. THOMPSON, Shorthand, Typewriting, &c.
W. S. CHAMBERLAIN, Penmanship, Bookkeeping, &c.
C. J. EATON, Typewriting, Shorthand, &c.

Choose a School whose Record is First-class.

Choose a School whose Teachers are Experts in their Respective Lines.

Choose a School whose Graduates are found in Excellent Positions.

Choose a School whose Diplomas are accepted Credentials in Business Circles.

Daily Instruction in the following Branches :

SPELLING, GRAMMAR, ARITHMETIC, PENMANSHIP.
COUNTING HOUSE AND CORPORATION BOOKKEEPING,
CORRESPONDENCE, SHORTHAND, TYPEWRITING, &c.

Weekly Lectures on

COMMERCIAL, LAW, CURRENT EVENTS AND ECONOMICS.

Students can have the benefit of all these branches at the same time without extra cost for tuition. These advantages are offered by no other College.

Call and examine our superior facilities or send for circular.

Day School open the entire year. Night School open from October to April.

Catalogue containing special inducements free.

EATON & BURNETT BUSINESS COLLEGE,
N. E. Cor. Baltimore and Charles Streets.